ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,519—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS. Special attention paid to Filling and Packing. LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS, ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
R.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan. 1896.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
R.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V. L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
R. M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BBINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	3,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,085 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 3rd Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSES. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Bampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 31st October, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th October, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 31st October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 31st October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ADEN AND DELAGOA BAY

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "AZAMOR."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "AZAMOR," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 26th October, 1895.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
IANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHERRIES.

TRADE MARK. (SHIPPED DIRECT By GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—		
Very Old and Choice	54 0	64 0
MANZANILLA—		
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY—		
Rich and Nutty-Flavoured	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Well-Matured, Soft and Dry	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY—		
An Excellent Light Wine	27 0	30 0
LIGHT SHERRY—		
A Pure Light Spanish Wine	22 0	24 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.

ARE NOW MAKING THEIR
SECOND GREAT SHOW
OF
NEW GOODS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW GLOVES.
NEW LACES,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
A STOCK OF THE NEWEST GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRANDS

Are Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	102 0	92 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	85 12	78 0
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12

And others.
Pints, Rs. 4-8 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From J. ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Catlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
ST. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sautemes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

COMMENDADOR	32 0	56 12
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. **	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
Lefavre & Co.'s ***	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	25 4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 8
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 ,, ,,	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	33 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26 8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC	31 0	28 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	27 0
'GLEN BROOM'	30 0	33 0
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD IRISH	32 8	30 8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Fine, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 0
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	76 0
Curacao	72 8	66 8
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	60 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 8
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 0
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	33 8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c.
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash. Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. * *	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12

We can also supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6 6	4 4
Kop's Non-Alcoholic Ale and Stout	7 8	4 2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9 0	5 8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60 0	30 0

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

OUR **SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY**

HAS BECOME A FAVORITE WITH MANY MESSES AND CLUBS.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

24 CHURCHGATE STREET AND ARMENIAN LANE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
'CITY OF EDINBURGH.'	3,230	Wm. Frame.	About 6th Nov.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1895.

S. S. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK No. 15 berth.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 28th October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BOMANJEE EDULJEE GHASWALLA and NUSSERWANJEE EDULJEE GHASWALLA have Contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest sale, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being in and fronting the Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 98 and 102, New Nos. 4935 and 4940, Old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and New Survey No. 9330, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ardesir Wadia, on or towards the West by the Meadow Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of the late Juggonnat Shunkerseth and partly by the property of the Catholic Church and on or towards the South by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1103, and Street Nos. 51 and 53, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Ellmore and Co. and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bomanjee Eduljee and Nusserwanjee Eduljee Ghaswalla.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1895.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND. Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY the 7th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—Regarding the raising of a proposed loan of Rs. 16,19,000 for the cost of the Wari Bunder Road improvement, Mazagon Sewerage Works, &c. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the raising of Rs 15,75,000 only, and that application be made to Government for permission to postpone the raising of the loan until 1896 and 897, and to raise the same either at 3½ or 4 per centum per annum. That sanction be given to the payment of necessary advances on account of the works in question from surplus loan and other balances, pending the raising of the loan.
2. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 from surplus cash balance to defray the additional Police Charges for 1895-96 as already agreed to.
3. Recommending the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 677-14 for the general and halalkhor taxes in respect of the temporary market, Pinjrapole.
4. Recommending the Corporation to sanction excess consumption of water charged to the G. I. P. Railway Company during February last being charged at a reduced rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.
5. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 3,280-4, from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 48 bullocks that died, and two that were destroyed during the quarter ending 31st August, 1895.
6. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
7. Government Resolution, sanctioning for cost of erecting foot overbridge across the B. B. & C. I. Railway, south of the Marine Lines station.
8. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that the Municipal land in Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street was again put up to auction, and that the highest bid received, Rs. 47 per square yard, was from Mr. Ebrahim Abdul Hussein Dolkawala. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of this bid.
9. Letters to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to the taking up of the following four plots of land required for the new road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road: 91 yards or thereabouts, from Bai Pirozbai, at a cost of Rs. 6,000; 505½ yards or thereabouts, from Government, at Rs. 6 per yard, plus Rs. 3,570, payable to Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., and Rs. 1,424 due to Government; 377 yards or thereabouts, from Mr. Kharsedjee A. Patel, at a cost of Rs. 7,500, plus dues to Government, legal expenses, brokerage, &c.; 291 yards or thereabouts, from Bai Coovarbai at a cost of Rs. 12,000, plus Government dues, &c.
10. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, recommending acceptance of the offer made by Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan on behalf of Messrs. Spanion and Co., for the purchase, at Rs. 5 a yard, of a plot of Municipal land, admeasuring 3,158·78 square yards, situated between Morland Road and Ripon Road.
11. Notice of motion from K. N. Bahadurjee, Esq., as previously advertised, regarding (1) the water-supply to all bungalows and business-places, including printing presses, (2) on the question of metre measurements, and (3) the feasibility and cost of converting the Malabar Hill Reservoir settling basin into a storage basin for Tansa water.
12. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the condition of the filter bed at the Malabar Hill Reservoir when examined in June last.
13. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the leakage of water at Dadur.
14. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the subject of obtaining from the Health Officer a return of the death-rate as compared with the varying age, constitution of the population, &c.
15. Letter from Government enquiring whether the Corporation will construct, or contribute towards cost of constructing a Vaccination Depot.
16. Letter to the President, from residents of Matharpakhady, asking that the cost of house-connections in the Mazagon district may be borne by the Municipality.
17. Letter to the Secretary, from Messrs. Damodar Ganesh, Yeshwantrao Jagannath, and others, asking that Bhat Lane, behind the Portuguese Church, may be lighted by the Municipality.
18. Memorandum, from Mr. Kasinath Vithoba, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner by Mr. Martand Babu Josey, himself and others, regarding the want of lights in Mulukwady.
19. Resolution of the Standing Committee, with reference to letter from Mr. Abdul Chand, complaining that stalls in the Arthur Crawford Meat Market, hitherto occupied by himself, have been let at a higher rental to Mr. Abboo Cassim, butcher, recommending that applicant be referred to the Corporation's Resolution of 29th August last.
20. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of September, 1895.
21. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, on the subject of the improvement of 1st Marine Street.
22. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding two statements showing in detail the estimated and actual quantities and amounts of each item of work in the construction of (a) the new market at Colaba, and (b) the F and G wards' stables for the Health Department at Dadur.
23. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the Bandora Municipality being charged at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons for water for a public drinking fountain erected at Bandora at the cost of the late Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludha.
24. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, stating that the Bombay Tramway Company have applied for permission to substitute a double track in place of the single track now existing along a portion of the Kalbadevi Road near Coopersmith Bazaar, and forwarding plans of same for inspection.
25. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Executive Engineer, on the subject of proposed alterations and additions in the existing building by-laws.
26. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that an agreement be entered into with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the Agents of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, allowing them to build on certain conditions, an addition to the Mill premises.
27. Letter from the Acting Commissioner on the subject of the bulging in of part of the wall of the Framjee Cowasjee Tank, Dhobi Talao, and the steps which should be taken in the matter.
28. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., on the subject of lighting private streets.
29. Notice of motion from Cowasji Hormusji, Esq., as to the advisability of appointing a Consulting Engineer for Drainage.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 28th October, 1895.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guarantee Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING, 1895.
9TH AND 10TH NOVEMBER.

A SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 25 will COVER ENTRANCE to Grand Stand for all Extra Meetings except "Steeplechase." Daily Tickets Rs. 5. Ladies free. There will probably be seven or eight days' Extra Races during the season.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will please have their names registered at the Office, Sleater Road, Tardeo.

TOM. LEMESURIER, Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

25th October, 1895.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
LUBRICATING MINERAL OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 16th November, 1895, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 16th October, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°" on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.

Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months.....3½ per cent.
6 Months.....2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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	Per doz. Rs.	As.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,500,000 =	,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,928,000 =	,, 78,56,000

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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C. HENRIOT, Manager.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the causes from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD., 9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

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Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000

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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld., Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning & Pressing	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanigur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brand Co (Swadeshi) Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,060
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Fred Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahomedbhai Kasim Madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Meramchie	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	49 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	420
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	12	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs35	1,055xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bharat S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay Unitted	900	1,000	1,000	35	800xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg, Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,560
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	715
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	190
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	375
Kamatdeh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Kaingaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	261
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Kurburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	500
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,410
Manugon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 7	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	550
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,660
Soondercla	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,812	250	250	dvRs12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatshunker Lukhmidas Cotton C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505
MISCELLANEOUS				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 500}	100	100	15 / 75	375
Back Bay Baths	5,000	100	100	12	40
Badhan Pila				10	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,100
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	15	218
Dalal Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamgar & Co	4,000	200	175	31	348
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	27½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	—	2166	all	5 p. c.	2,600
S.S. & C. I. R.	—	& 18	—	do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-15 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	26-2 "
Pakin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-3
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do. Dealers	"	17-11
Silver ?	"	26
Do. 17½	"	26-2
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
France Piece	"	330-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of General Nairne, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m.; Departure from Victoria Dock for Kurrachee, 10 a.m. Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., Paper by T. J. Tanner, Esq., entitled "Useful Knowledge," 8-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Aglaia, Singapore, Thorndale, and Rosetta entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Bisagno yesterday; the steamer Pemba left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Sonabai, a Hindu woman, residing with her parents and brothers in Moogbhat Street, went to sleep, fastening the door of her room from inside, and on getting up on the following morning, discovered that her gold nack ornament, of the value of Rs. 400, had been removed from her person by someone during the night.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the instance of Inspector Sloan, Gangaram Buktana was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. K. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with keeping a common gaming-house at Duncan Road, and, together with four other Hindus, he was charged with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Inspector Sloan stated that the first accused had been previously convicted on several occasions for a similar offence The accused pleading guilty, the magistrate sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

PRESENTATION TO A NEWLY-ORDAINED JESUIT PRIEST.—On Sunday, the Catholics of Mangalore, resident in Bombay, waited upon the Rev. Gregory A. M. Coelho, S. J., in the hall of the St. Xavier's College, to present him with a souvenir of his first Holy Mass. Mr. S. Miley, of the Preventive Service, read a short congratulatory address on behalf of the community, after which a silver watch and a rich breviary in four volumes were presented to the Rev. Father, together with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Father Coelho having made a suitable reply, and thanked all those present for their kind offering, spent a few minutes in conversation with some of his countrymen, and then the assembly broke up. Among the Hindu friends present were Mr. A. Subras, of the Mangalore Bar, Messrs. B. Ramrao, Ganesh Sunder, S. Kulkarni, and M. Ramrao.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A BOARDER.—Sudarilal Budycullian, a Multani jeweller, residing on the second floor of a house, at Nagdavie Street, has reported to the police that, early on Saturday morning, he left the key of his cupboard under a pillow and went to the rear of his house, leaving a boarder, named Koondan Dondas, a goldsmith, in the room. During his absence, the boarder removed the key from under the pillow, and having opened the cupboard and took out three small China boxes, containing gold and silver finger rings, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, and gold lockets, collectively valued at Rs. 1,325, absconded. It is supposed that the boarder, who is the resident of a village near Delhi, has gone there, and consequently Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, has wired to the authorities at Delhi regarding the robbery.

CONCERT AT LONAULI.—A correspondent writes:—The monotony of this hill station was broken on Saturday evening by a concert, which was given in the railway institute by the Lonauli amateurs. The concert, which was ably managed by Mr. Riches, was quite a success, and the different persons engaged did their best to make the evening a pleasant one. The songs, sung by Mrs. Riches, Mrs. Richardson, and Miss Downs, were well rendered; and the piano duet by Miss Mead and Mrs. Seaforth, and the banjo solo by Mr. Chart, were very nicely played. I must not forget the male singers, who did their best to make the entertainment a good one. The songs by Messrs. Kersey, Robertson and Wilcox were well sung. The comic songs by Mr. Connell were well received in the back seats; but the song of the evening was "The Brave Old Oak," which was capitally sung by Mr. Kersey, who has a strong baritone voice, and was quite at home on the stage. There was only one thing to be regretted, that is, the principal singers did not respond to the encores, but the lateness of the hour may account for this. Mr. Riches must be quite proud of his staff in Lonauli.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.—The thirty-first report of this bank is as follows:—The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank and profit and loss account for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895. The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including yen 26,620·512, brought forward from last account, amount to yen 1,555,799·704, of which yen 1,019,930·631 have been deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of yen 535,869·073, out of which yen 50,000·000 have been written off for officials' remuneration. The directors now propose that yen 55,000·000 be added to the reserve fund, increasing its total to yen 3,684,000·000, yen 37,000·000 to the reserve for equalization of dividends, thus increased to yen 336,000·000, and that yen 20,000·000 be reserved for the new building contemplated. Out of the remainder they recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 225,000·000 on the old shares, and yen 112,500·000 on the new shares, making a total of yen 337,500·000. The balance, yen 36,369·073, will be carried forward to the credit of the next account.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Rahiman Imamkhan, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-two years, lately a servant in the employ of Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Alli Abdulalli, barrister-at-law, residing at Warden Road, Mahaluxmee, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant, in respect of a silver watch, a pair of gold links, five sovereigns, one gold hand, a piece of gold, a diamond ring, a leather bag, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,198-12-3, the property of his master. It appears that, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Alli, who was preparing to leave Bombay for Poona that evening, left the key of his treasury chest on a toilette table inside the dressing-room, and went into the bath-room. During his absence, the accused unlocked the chest and put the key back on the same spot, but did not open the chest, fearing that the complainant might return from the bath-room in the meantime. Complainant left Bombay the same evening, taking the key with him, and the accused waited for an opportunity to open the unlocked chest. On Sunday evening, finding that there was no one in the house, the accused opened the chest, and was removing the property therefrom, when Bapooshah Bajishah, a peon in complainant's employ, came up and caught the accused in the act. The police were informed and accused was given in custody. Inspector Barnett asked for a short remand on the ground that complainant was not in Bombay, and that the police wanted to ascertain whether any more property besides what was found with the accused when arrested had been removed from the chest. The magistrate granted the application, and the case was remanded.

RIPON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the above company, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort, had been postponed until this afternoon for want of quorum. The following is the directors' report:—Your directors beg to submit their report with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for eight months ended 31st July, 1895. The eight months' working shows a sum of Rs. 1,152-7-1 to the credit of profit and loss account, after making due allowance for depreciation to the extent of Rs. 611-8-3 in terms of sub-section U of section 93 of the articles of association of the company. Considering the beginning of the company and strong competition, your directors trust that this will be considered satisfactory. As the profit does not fully cover the guaranteed interest of 6 per cent. the sum will have to be credited to the secretaries, treasurers and agents, who will be called upon to pay the agreed dividend of Rs. 6 per cent. per annum from the respective dates on which the calls were made due. The company's property has been insured for Rs. 46,000. Two of your directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint your auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT MEMORIAL.

A PUBLIC meeting of native citizens of different nationalities was held, last evening, in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution for considering the steps which should be taken for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit in some public form. Among those present, besides Dustoor Jamaspjee, Dustoor Peshotun, and Dustoor Hoshang of Poona, and a large number of Parsees, were several Mahomedan, Hindu and Jewish gentlemen. On the motion of Dustoor Peshotun, seconded by Dr. A. P. Cama, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that it was now over two months since the untimely death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and that the public opinion of Bombay had during that period been expressed in unmistakeable terms regarding the worth and good qualities of the deceased gentleman. From many departments, from many cities and towns, they had heard voices of sorrow expressing sympathy for the deceased's family in various forms, and these voices had convinced them that, in the death of Mr. Framjee, Bombay had lost a son, like whom only a few are born. They had already expressed their sorrow and sympathy at the lamented death of the deceased; but one duty yet remained to be performed, and that was to preserve in their midst some public memorial of the late Mr. Framjee. The chairman said this meeting was called by him to consider what steps should be taken for that purpose; and he must thank the gentlemen present for their attendance. It might be said that they were rather late in organising this movement; but, on the other hand, there was this satisfaction to be urged in favour of it, that the interval which had elapsed had shown them that the deceased gentleman had, during his short but benevolent and useful career, by his courtesy, urbanity, and conciliatory disposition, no less than by his public and private charity, and by his public services, won the hearts of all. During that interval enough had transpired to convince them that the late Mr. Framjee, whether among the poor or the rich, the educated or the uneducated, whether in public assemblies or in private life, whether among the Parsees or the members of other communities, had made himself much beloved. It was therefore with a firm conviction that they took the business of the day in hand; and they had no doubt that they were in an appropriate manner honouring a man to whom honour was due. The chairman believed that, in undertaking the present movement, they were honouring themselves more than the memory of the deceased gentleman, because their proceedings would show to the present as well as to future generations that the native communities of Bombay were ever ready to appreciate public worth and merit, and to make a fitting recognition thereof. Whatever measures they adopted to recognise the late Mr. Framjee's disinterested zeal in promoting the interests of others, would not only do them credit, but would be a living example to encourage other noble and true hearts. (Applause.)

The chairman then said he had received letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the movement. The Mody of Surat had sent a telegram, and a letter had been received from Mr. M. R. De Quadros, who said "the late Mr. Framjee was a model philanthropist, whose name deserved to be commemorated in some public form." The chairman also referred to letters received from the chief officers of many of the local mills, and from the Colaba cotton merchants, expressing their desire to co-operate in the object of the meeting.

Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban proposed the first resolution, viz., that this meeting expresses its deep sorrow at the untimely death of such a worthy, gentle, and noble sothia as the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and is of opinion that, in recognition of the noble works done by him for the welfare and benefit of all classes of the community, during his short public career, a public subscription should be started for a fitting memorial to perpetuate his memory amongst us. Mr. Jehangir said in the course of his remarks, that the death of Mr. Framjee was the more to be lamented for the frustration of the high hopes of future usefulness which his noble life had inspired.

Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, of Poona, in seconding the proposition, remarked that, had Mr. Framjee's life been spared, he would still further have encouraged and supported many future enterprises, and would have proved himself a worthy scion of a worthy family, especially in regard to their religion.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

Shums-ul-Ulma Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Mody moved the appointment of a representative committee, remarking that he thought many present at the meeting would like to die the death of Mr. Framjee after living such a noble and useful life as his. It behoved those who had received the benefits of Mr. Framjee's noble-hearted qualities to make a return by earnestly participating in the present movement.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Choonilal Motilal, and it was unaniniously carried.

Mr. Merwanjee F. Ghadiales proposed that the form the memorial should take should be left to the subscribers in meeting assembled. The speaker, in the course of his remarks, referred to certain extraneous matters, for which he was twice called to order by the chairman, and against which Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., entered a strong protest. There were also several expressions of dissent raised in the meeting.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula having seconded the proposition, and Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas having supported it, it was unanimously carried.

After a vote of thanks to the trustees of the Institution for lending the hall for holding the meeting, and to the chairman for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS PADDY.

SOWINGS Report of 1895.—So far as returns have been received the area of this crop sown up to the end of September last in the Government villages of the Presidency amounted to 3·55 millions or about 5 per cent. more than the normal, but only 27,000 acres in excess of the area sown up to the corresponding period of last year. In Trichinopoly the village accountants are busily engaged on settlement work and lacked time to make field-inspection. There is thus an apparent decrease of nearly 40,000 acres below last year's figures, which area may be safely added to the above, making the increase over last year nearly 67,000 acres. The increase over the normal was thus 204,000 acres or 6 per cent. Compared with last year, and the normal area, there was a fair general increase in the Northern Circars, the West Coast districts and Tanjore, which together account for 71 per cent. of the total area under paddy in the Presidency; but there were decreases in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, and in most of the Central and Southern districts, owing to the south-west monsoon rains having been late or deficient. In some parts of Kistna and Godavari the crop was damaged by excessive rains, while in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly, the crop withered from drought. Within the past few weeks, however, the season has greatly improved and the condition of the standing crop is on the whole good.

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather generally cloudy and warm, but no rain. Want of rain has considerably injured the autumn crops, especially rice, in the northern districts and in Chhattisgarh country. Prospects are favourable in the lower Nerbudda valley. Winter sowings continue, but in Damoh early-sown wheat and linseed have suffered for want of rain and are being resown. In Satpura districts also early sowings are withering owing to lack of rain. Prices stationary.

A PASSENGER from Bombay writes to a Madras paper:—"The English mails which we brought this morning, travelled from Bombay to Raichore by special train and awaited the arrival of passengers. On Thursday night it rained heavily from Bombay (and in the city also) to Lanowli, and last night from this side of the Krishna river to Renigunta nearly. From Poona on to the river Krishna the weather was cloudy but fine and cool. It took us an hour and a-half to get over the first river from Bombay—the Sina—by boat and in getting the train off on the Madras side of the river. We walked across the temporary bridge over the river Bori, and the whole operation lasted an hour. Passengers now dine at Raichore. We left Guntakul at 11 p.m., or 2½ hours behind time. We reached the Central Station at 10-15 a.m. During the night we came to a dead stop for 40 minutes owing to some nuts having dropped from the engine, requiring temporary repairs."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD has accepted nomination as a vice-president of the Ladywood Conservative Club at Birmingham and in the letter signifying his willingness to fill the position states: "In March of next year I shall be once more free after a lapse of nearly six years to pursue with vigour my efforts to get a strong navy properly governed and efficiently organised, so as to enable it to carry out those duties effectively which must be thrown upon it if the country ever had to defend its rights or its imperial interests. I shall hope to open my campaign in Birmingham perhaps if allowed at the Ladywood Club although the objects I have in view are on this point national and not party."

A LIQUOR FARMER AND HIS "KUSUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to invite the earnest attention of his Excellency the Governor and of the non-official members of the Legislative Council to the following letter published on the 3rd November last year in the "Times of India" over the signature of "Eidolon." Who "Eidolon" is I have no means of knowing, but unless the rule has been departed from in this case the name of the writer must be known to the Editor of your contemporary, who has now set himself up as the champion of Abkari Farmers. I have my reasons, and they are supported by internal evidence, for believing that the writer is a Government official having a personal knowledge of what he writes on:—

Sir,—I am sure that many of your readers, in common with myself must have read the remarks recently quoted by your correspondent "the loyal among liquor consumers in the Surat Collectorate" with feelings akin to gratification. The "kusur" system is undoubtedly at the root of the evil, and of a good many other evils also. That particulars of this nefarious practice have been brought to the notice of the powers that be, and that Government are not unaware of the widespread corrupt on resulting from the continuance of this "highway robbery in open daylight," may be gathered from some of the latest Administration Reports. The iron hand of Government to stamp out this system is earnestly looked for and I believe the time is not far distant when it will come down and crush this ever-growing scandal and wholly eradicate it. The poor consumer is not the only party that suffers and is robbed by the system of "kusur," but Government also are defrauded of an appreciable item of revenue, in the extra amount of still-head duty which would be paid by the farmer if corresponding quantities of liquor were consumed which consumes a pay for. The output of liquor would necessarily be larger. The existence of the system of "kusur" is brought to the notice of every district official soon after his arrival, and if he remains for an extended period in the district, instances of the result of the workings of the system are continually being brought to his notice. The system is so ingeniously arranged, and secretly carried out, that direct evidence of its existence and working is seldom obtainable. Government officials have been obliged often to confess themselves baffled in their attempts to bring home to the responsible party the charge of dishonest dealing. I have reason to believe that some efforts have been made by responsible persons to stem the current of increasing corruption amongst vendors of country spirit in some districts, but how far they will prove effectual will be a matter for future decision. Perhaps Mr Dantra may possibly have an inkling as to why certain farmers manufacturing mhowra liquor accept the lease of those farms, apparently at such a dead loss to themselves, and continue in the face of such alarming losses to work the farm. It may be that the compensation from "kusur" is a sufficient explanation. Advantage is taken of the tribes of people inhabiting such districts, for the most part lamentably ignorant. It is not an exaggeration to say that many of these classes cannot exist without liquor, and are willing to have it at any price. A birth, a marriage, or a death is invariably an occasion for the consumption of large quantities of spirit amongst them. Until quite lately shopkeepers had a retinue of serfs, who yearly brought them supplies of grain, etc., as payment for liquor supplied to them when they fell short of money. The farmer is not devoid of "outeness," if such a term may be applied to his ingenuity for working such a system of fraud. To shield himself from any possible blame from Government for ostensibly conniving at these malpractices, he executes a "karanama" with shopkeepers whom he intends to employ. In this "karanama" the shopkeeper solemnly agrees that he will sell liquors at the rates prescribed by Government only, etc. All this looks extremely satisfactory on paper, and up to a certain point, satisfies the scruples of Government. I have reason to believe that matters have assumed a different aspect now, and that Government will no longer accept the blind put up before them. The rate of "kusur" paid by shopkeepers varied from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent., and in some cases it is even higher. A shopkeeper, when he bids for the control of a shop, knows and undertakes the responsibility of paying to the farmer's representative the percentage of "kusur" fixed for the time for that particular shop. The arrangement between them is a kind of agreement, that he will pay, say, 2 annas on every rupee's worth of liquor he will sell. Sometimes a more adventurous shopkeeper will come forward and offer to pay "kusur" of, say, 2½ annas per rupee. He is promptly accepted in preference. Inferences as to the result of the above system are hardly necessary. The shopkeeper would not undertake the responsibility if he did not himself hope to take out even a small percentage of profit for himself, and then some persons may say he deserves it as a reward for serving his liquor master so faithfully. It is, indeed, regrettable that excise officers in general have apparently made no appreciable effort to eradicate such a system of open and ever-growing fraud, involving as it does such a series of reflections on the working of their own department in part at least.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, when Abkari Commissioner, interpreted the word "kusur" in his report to Government, dated 9th May, 1889, as follows: "The arrangement between the farmer and the shop-keeper under the system being that the latter instead of receiving any wages or commission pays the farmer the full nominal price for the spirits supplied to the shops and from 2 annas to a rupee a gallon over, defrays all charges and makes his profit as he can out of his customers by diluting the liquor, giving short measure and other devices. The practice is of course illegal . . . and most difficult to check, as when proceedings are taken, the farmers and shop-keepers combine to deny it, sometimes even producing receipts and accounts showing the payment of wages." I am bound I think in fairness to confess that so far as I know it is not every farmer who takes "kusur," but I do not know of any who renunerates his shop-keepers well enough to ensure honesty on their part. In the face of such official admissions will the Government sit with their arms folded or will they rise equal to the occasion, and attack the evil with "the iron hand" Eidolon earnestly looks for? Will not Government appoint an independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the matter?—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 26. P. B. DANTRA.

THE NEW ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL AT BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be a great favour if you will give a little space in your widely spread paper to the following publication:—(1) It has come to my ears that the lower standards will be abolished after some months in the Broach High School by the order of the Educational Inspector, and I subsequently shall get success in promoting the welfare of the public. (2) The aforesaid school was opened on the 10th of Ashwin Sudi the 28th ultimo, which was an auspicious day. When the school was opened, i.e., on the very first day, there were good many pupils, say more than I expected, and hence it is concluded that the school will throw its roots deeper and deeper gradually. (3) The above said school has been established at the request of some gentlemen of Broach, an Anglo-Vernacular School being wanted, with the help of the above said gentlemen. I, with the advice of the staff of the school, which is managed by efficient and qualified hands, request the public not to discourage young enterprise, but to assist and encourage it heartily within the bounds of the limit of their power.—Yours, etc.,

RATILAL MANEKLAL ASLOT,
Clerk of the School.

Broach, October 26.

THE *vexata questio* whether a bicycle is or is not a vehicle, was solved in rather an unexpected way by a gentleman at the Teynampet toll-gate the other day. He had taken rather a long spin on his machine, and was returning home *via* the Teynampet toll-gate, when he was stopped at the gate and asked to pay toll for his "vehicle." The gentleman had left his purse at home, and finding himself in a quandary, a brilliant thought struck him. He lifted his "bike" on to his shoulder and walked over the delimitation, appealing in polite terms to the toll-gate people to solve the knotty problem as to which was now the vehicle, himself or his machine. The toll-collectors were quite nonplussed by this procedure, and allowed the cyclist to assume his normal position after he had gone a few yards within Municipal limits.

THERE has recently been discovered a gold-field which is calculated to produce qualms in the breasts of Mr. Barnato and other South African millionaires. For the new auriferous area is boundless in extent and offers an unlimited yield. It will surprise the unsophisticated to learn that the ocean around England teems with the precious metal. The apparatus by means of which the gold is to be extracted from the jaws of the deep consists of a dynamo connected with a depositing cell which is lowered into the sea. By the simple process of the current passing through the cell the "gold" is deposited in a mercury through; the mercury is afterwards retorted, and it is a very simple matter to extract the metal by means of heat or otherwise. Needless to say the inventor is an American; the stolid brain of the Britisher has ever been incapable of such stupendous strokes of genius. The apparatus has been tried for some time past off the old Chain Pier at Brighton and the net result up to date would hardly suffice to pay for a return-ticket to London-on-Sea.

AN extraordinary case of loss of memory was mentioned recently at a meeting of the Brighton Board of Guardians. A few days previously a women presented herself at the Workhouse, and stated that while sitting on the sea front a short time before she felt something break in her head that deprived her of all memory. She could not tell her name or whether she was married, or where she lived, or anything connected with her past life. She last night remained in the same condition, and the medical officers who have examined her closely believe the case genuine. She is about 56 years of age, apparently well-educated, and speaking correctly. There is no mark of any kind on her clothes by which she could be identified, and the police have been endeavouring, without success, to trace her identity.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

THE Viceroy, Lady Elgin and party arrived at Agra, on Friday morning. An address from the Municipality was read. The address referred to the great changes that had occurred in Agra since Lord Elgin's distinguished father presided at the Durbar of 1863. The advancement in means of communication, population, hospital accommodation, education and sanitation was touched on, and as to the last point the Board remarked:—

"The outlay on water works and drainage schemes has on the contrary been a cause of growing anxiety to the Municipal Board. We would venture to express the hope that, in consideration of the heavy sacrifices which must be made under these heads for years to come, your Excellency's Government will, in matters financial, continue to deal with us in a liberal spirit. As it is impossible to predict any great expansion of income, and as the Board is already burdened with a heavy debt, the utmost caution in sanctioning fresh schemes seems necessary. But equally necessary is it that the rate of interest on funds supplied for purposes of public utility should be fixed as low as the state of the Imperial Exchequer will admit.

"There is another point which the Municipality would like to submit to your Excellency's notice. On some unfortunate occasions during the last few years the relations between the two great religious sections of the native community have been rather strained; and this fact formed the principal subject of a speech delivered at Agra by your predecessor about two years ago. Thanks, however, to the energy and decision of those responsible for the public safety, aided by the good sense of the bulk of the inhabitants,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

Our last report contained all the telegraphic news calling for notice in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	29,000	38,000	35,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	55,000	105,000	95,000
" " Continent	103,000	156,000	112,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,347,000	1,782,000	1,461,000
" exports to U. K. do.	289,000	425,000	337,000
" " to Continent do.	284,000	532,000	403,000
" Stock in the Ports	840,000	978,000	865,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years —

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,090,000	2,924,550	3,011,538
Surats	146,000	140,650	137,420

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	887,000	679,060	783,120
London	5,400	10,800	9,150
American Afloat	160,000	285,000	224,000
East Indian "	6,000	1,700	7,500
Total	1,058,000	956,560	1,023,770
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 19-32d.	3 3-16d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	2½d.	3¾d.
Difference	21-32d.	9-16d.	¾d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...Dec.	Rs.	8,46,261
" " Branches...Inc.	"	1,16,488
Other Deposits ...Inc.	"	55,08,134
Government Securities...Dec.	"	12,3 5
Other Authorized " ...Dec.	"	4,857
Loans on Govt. do ...Dec.	"	1,30,787
Bills Discounted and Purchased..Inc.	"	11,74,9 7
Balances with other Banks ...Inc.	"	53,482
Cash ...Inc.	"	36,80 637

The withdrawals from Private Deposits which took place on the eve of the *Diwali* holidays, causing the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance to fall off by some 64 lakhs the week before last have been to a great extent replaced during the week now under review, and the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Balance of nearly 37 lakhs, at 482¼ lakhs. The addition to Private Deposits last week aggregate over 55 lakhs; but this gain to the balance was reduced by an increase of some 11¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and a net falling off in Government Deposits of 7¼ lakhs, the decrease in trade requirements disclosed by the Return being over 44¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Business in this staple here to-day has been upon a very small scale, exporters having bought only 100 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 201; while the Mills have taken 950 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 177; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 200; 200 Rampore, at Rs. 210; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 215 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

This morning's telegrams from the districts report a further fall of nearly 1 3-8 inch of rain at Bhownuggur, in the Dhollera circle, where it was much needed; and the plants are now flourishing in that and the other districts of the same circle, in seasonable weather. At Broach also a fall of over an inch had been registered since the middle of last week, the plants in that district being reported to be flourishing and in flower. At Dhulia, in the Oomrawuttee circle, nearly an inch of rain had fallen; but the weather had meantime become fine and bright again, and only slight damage was reported from the recent rain. Picking had become general in some parts of the Bengal circle; and Cotton was arriving in small quantities at some of the district marts. Picking was also general at Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, and Julgaum in the last-named circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been in moderate demand to-day for export, the tone of the former market having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,477	bales.
Wheat	1,757	cwts.
Linseed	1,315	"
Gingellyseed	5,857	"
Castorseed	2,675	"
Rice	1,287	"

FREIGHTS are dull for immediate shipment. The Wistow Hall (s) filled up for Marseilles and Liverpool, at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits, 1-32d. higher being quoted for forward delivery from December. For Bank Paper we have heard of but little enquiry; and in Merchants' Bills a moderate amount is reported placed at our quotations, at which we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		... 1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	... 1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	... 1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	... 1·46¼	"

forward Bank remittance being quoted at 1s. 1 13-16d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 29-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again, and rates, after opening at 108 7-8 for cash, and the near settlement, and 108¼ for the 2nd December account, declined to 108⅛, 108⅛, and 108⅜ in the three positions, respectively, at which they left off.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in this market to-day, especially in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note a decline of Rs. 80, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 20 each, in Madras and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15, in Central India; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, David, Empress, Howard and Bullough, Imperial, James Greaves, Lukhmidass and Sholapore; and of Rs. 5, in Jamshed. While on the other hand, Khutao Mukonji, have advanced Rs. 5; Delhi and Northern India Flour are Rs. 4 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th October 1895, compared with the Statement of 17th October, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 17. Rs.	Oct. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,97,288	54,51,027
Do. do. at Branches	26,51,219	27,67,707
Other Deposits	5,50,03,785	6,05,11,919
Post Bills	7,704	7,943
Credits, undrawn	20,14,337	28,29,572
Rs...	8,10,74,333	8,64,68,168
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,56,86	91,44,201
Other authorised Securities	42,34,309	42,29,452
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	41,73,162	48,03,942
Loans do. do. do.	76,65,833	75,38,066
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,07,82,032	1,19,57,019
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,982
Stamps and Stationery	22,532	23,494
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,00,084	1,53,566
Cash	4,45,41,809	4,82,22,446
Rs...	8,10,74,333	8,64,68,168

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th October, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	27	1	...	2	55
Teheran	28	2	47 p.m.	...	21
Suez	28	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	5
" Karachi	...	33	...	4
" Madras	...	17	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 27.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

6 a.m. ... 76·7
10 a.m. ... 82·1
2 p.m. ... 88·3
4 p.m. ... 85·8

Q'JIQ'JERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART III. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday, November 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWMAN—October 20, at Berhampore, (Ganjam), the wife of John Bowman, Bank of Madras, of a son.
EDWARDS—October 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of H C Edwards, 4th B C, of Ness Strange Nr Shrewsbury, of a daughter
HORSFORD—October 25, at 6, Chowringhee Lane, the wife of Frederick Horsford, of a son.
LAMBERT—October 17, at Bahramghat, the wife of Fitzgerald Gage Lambert, of a son.
SIMON—October 15, at Meiktila, Upper Burma, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J R Simon, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BROWN—NORTH—October 16, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, Phillip Henry Brown, M I C E, District Board Engineer, Godaveri, to Harriet Carr, daughter of the late W North, Esq. of Sibsey, Lincolnshire.
CRITCHLEY—MACDONELL—October 21, at St John's, Midnapore by Rev H B Hyde, M A, Drury Benton Critchley, Assistant Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Jessie Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Ronald Macdonell, late 4th Regiment, Bengal Light European Cavalry, (retired).
LAMACRAFT—ALEXANDER—October 16, at St John's, Peshawar, by license, Mr Harry Lamacraft, son of John Morris Lamacraft, Exeter, Devon, to Miss Emilie Alexandre, of Liverpool.
SMITH—RAYMOND—October 12, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev Barclay Kitchin, Frank Stamford Smith, fourth son of the late J W Smith, of Manchester, to Evelyn May, third daughter of the late Bernard Raymond, of the P and O Co's service.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—October 23, at Rukni, Cachar, Georgina, the wife of Alfred S Butler, Manager, Rukni Tea Estate.
COLLINGWOOD—October 21, at 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, William Collingwood, Pilot service, aged 32.
PUGH—October 23, at 3, Commercial Buildings Calcutta, James Griffith Pugh, second son of Lewis Pugh and Veronica Harriet Pugh of Aberma-ed, Cardiganshire, aged 25.
ROBB—October 3, at Agra, of heart disease, Open-nnah Helen, the dearly beloved wife of David St John Robb, of Poonah, and daughter of the late N A John, of Agra, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.

To the majority of those engaged in mercantile pursuits in this country, the information regarding Indian exports contained in Mr. O'Conor's invaluable Trade Review is of even greater interest than that respecting the import trade, with which we dealt a few days ago. The balance of trade in India's favour was considerably higher in 1894-95 than it had been for any of the preceding ten years, and if this balance to the good is to be maintained in the face of new and powerful competition Further East the export houses must ever be on the alert to watch the course of commercial events, and to "breast the waves of circumstance" accordingly. A careful study of Mr. O'Conor's review is calculated to materially aid them in this task. In 1891-92 the exports of Indian merchandise were 7·9 per cent. higher in value than in the preceding year, owing to the exceptionally heavy shipments of wheat, rice and other food grains brought about by the Russian famine. The remarkable rise in the exports of these commodities may be judged from the fact that, although in the following year the total value of shipments was less by 1·5 per cent., there was with the simple exception of food stuffs an all round advance under the various heads of the export trade. Owing to the closure of the mints, 1893-94 was also an exceptional year. The heavy decline in opium and in cotton yarns and cloth, brought about by a disorganisation of exchange with the Far East, was only just counteracted by the increase in most of the other great staples of business. The prices of wheat and rice in Europe being unprecedentedly low, the exports of these and other food stuffs were comparatively small. Last year in most of the important articles of trade there was a very satisfactory revival; but this was minimised by a heavy decline in two very important articles of export—cotton and oil-seeds—brought about by bad crops and stagnant demand with low prices in Europe. The decline in oil-seeds was also partly due to the restriction within normal limits of the trade in rapeseed, for which a most exceptional demand had existed in the preceding year, owing to the failure of the European colza harvest. Only two of the five heads under which decreases are reported are of really great importance; and this fact taken in conjunction with the existence of deep depression in Europe, America, and the Australian Colonies, and with the continuous fall in prices of commodities which characterised 1894, leads Mr. O'Conor to the conclusion that the exports of Indian merchandise for the twelve months ending March 31st last "may be regarded without dissatisfaction." The total volume of exports is swelled by the re-shipment of six and a-half per cent. of the merchandise imported. Mr. O'Conor thinks that half as much is exported by land, and if this is so, about nine-tenths of the imports are consumed in India. The bulk of the re-export trade—of which Bombay manipulates no less than 82 per cent.—is conducted with the Arabian, Persian, and African coasts, with the Straits Settlements and with the United Kingdom. Mr. O'Conor attributes the relative smallness of the re-export trade with Ceylon to the favourable geographical position of Colombo "which is admirably adapted to be an entrepot for the supply of Southern India and other neighbouring regions." Bombay and Karachi between them took so much of the re-export trade that only five per cent. of the shipments were left to other ports.

One of the most satisfactory features of our commerce is the steady growth of the demand for Indian teas, the shipments of which have gone up in value during the last decade from forty-three to seventy-five and a-half crores of rupees. The increase last year was 14·7 per cent.; the prices obtained being higher even than in 1892-93, which was an unusually good year. Ninety-two per cent. of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, where steadily and surely year by year the importation of China tea has been supplanted by the Indian product, until now the exports from this country are three times as great as those from the Celestial Empire. Two years ago it was freely prophesied by the Indian planters that the closing of the Mints would ruin their industry and restore the Chinese ascendancy, but these doleful prophecies have been utterly falsified by the course of events. Mr. O'Conor gives the Indian blends an excellent but well-deserved advertisement when he remarks that China tea "still retains its hold of the Australian and American markets, where quality in tea is hardly yet appreciated except by a select few, and where Indian tea consequently has not been able to find its way in considerable quantity." Its comparative proximity to the plantations will doubtless always give Calcutta the bulk of the trade in exporting tea, but in consequence of the growing demand from Persia and Asiatic Turkey the shipments from Bombay and Karachi continue to develope. The Vice-Consul at Meshed has reported that the Indian tea received in Persia "is of very inferior quality," but this statement has been denied by the Calcutta merchants, and the Indian Tea Association has set on foot an enquiry into the subject. The dealer's statement that purchasers for Persia give good prices and obtain tea of good quality is borne out by the declared value of the shipments from Bombay, which averages nearly twelve annas per pound. As already incidentally mentioned, there was an alarming decline in the exportation of wheat, the value being two crores and fifty-six lakhs as compared with five crores and nineteen lakhs in the preceding year. One of the tables given in the review is calculated to dissipate the general idea that the wheat trade has been expanding enormously since its first commencement. The fact is that while the trade has been subject to great vicissitudes the level of 1881-82, when the export may be said to have commenced, has not been reached in most years, and has in no year been much exceeded with the single exception of 1891-92. That year was an entirely abnormal one, owing to the failure of the Russian wheat and rye crops, and the extremely bad harvests in continental Europe. Since then there has been a progressive decline in the exports in consequence of the poor average harvests in parts of India, raising prices locally to a point that made shipments unprofitable. Moreover, the unusually abundant wheat harvests of the United States have enabled Brother Jonathan to "present such plenteous supplies to the world as to send prices down," says Mr. O'Conor, "to what might be thought the lowest possible level, if one did not constantly see that there were still lower depths of prices at which the wheat would be grown and sold." The Argentine Republic has become a very formidable competitor for the wheat supply of Europe in late years, and is indeed the third most important exporter of bread grain in the world. But the wheat market is as variable as any other, and already the pendulum has begun to swing back. During the last few months there has been renewed activity in the Indian export trade, and prospects are encouraging, the wheat supply of the world being estimated as distinctly defective when compared with the last two years. Greatly to the detriment of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, five-sixths of the total wheat export is from Karachi. The commerce in wheat flour has reached a satisfactory stage of development, but the Director-General of Statistics regards the exports to the United Kingdom and Belgium as but the small beginnings of a large trade in the future with Europe.

Another important head of food export is rice, in which commodity great improvement is recorded over the particularly bad figures of 1893-94. The combination of Burmese millers to keep prices down, which affected the trade of that year, continued for the first nine months of 1894-95, but had to give way last January under the influence of better markets in Europe and elsewhere outside Indian limits. The shipments of rice during the first three months of 1895 were therefore very large, the quantity available for supply being increased by a very good harvest and by a reduced demand for Burma rice in India. The considerable growth in the exports from Bombay consisted to some extent of Burma rice sent here and re-exported to foreign countries. Bangkok rice is now competing substantially with the Burma products in Brazil as well as in China, the Straits, and Europe. So far as this side of India is concerned the worst feature of the year's commerce was the decline in the export of raw cotton, by no less than 34·5 per cent. Whereas in 1887-88 the United Kingdom took forty per cent. of the total cotton exports, the proportion last year was only ten per cent. More than half of that small proportion was re-shipped from England to the Continent, so that only five per cent. of our exported cotton is now consumed in the United Kingdom. The greater part of it is absorbed on the European Continent to make the coarse clothing of the artisan and peasant classes, and in Japan, where, as we have more than once had occasion to point out, we now send the raw material instead of the yarn, which until lately we supplied the subjects of the Mikado. Mr. O'Connor shares the view we have from the first taken, that Japanese intrusion on the spinning trade must necessarily be followed by an increasing demand from that country for Indian raw cotton. The possibility of Japan increasing very materially her indents of American cotton is, however, an eventuality which must not be lost sight of. We have also ceased to send yarn in any quantity to China, where the products of our mills have been supplanted by the local spinning of yarn in Chinese homes. There were other circumstances which combined to make the year an unsatisfactory one for exporters. The quantity of raw material available for shipment was extremely small, and owing to the local demand prices ranged generally above the level of the prices in the European markets. In regard to cotton yarns Mr. O'Connor reports that the export trade during the five months ending August last is about the same as in the corresponding period of 1894-95, and observes that the mills are not now so exclusively directing their attention to the supply of the China market as they did before the close of the mints, but are seeking and finding remunerative outlets for their yarns and cloths in this country. An increase of the material prosperity of the masses is certain to be accompanied with a growing demand for the material which they use almost exclusively for clothing.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following dissertation on the cure of snake-bite by means of live chickens, treating the subject from a purely mechanical point of view—a treatment sufficiently novel to merit the attention of our readers. Let us consider the snake's tooth as a hypodermic syringe, such as is used for injecting morphia under the skin and into the blood of a human being. The blood, which distributes snake poison through the body, is constantly circulating at a rate which brings it to the heart within a period variously estimated at from one to three and a-half minutes, and the quantity of the blood in an average body is estimated at about 32 pounds, or a little over three gallons. Let us suppose that the heart is 45 inches from the soles of the feet, and that the blood is pumped down through the arterial system and back through the veinous system in three minutes. The velocity of current would then be half-an-inch per second, and the poison would travel away from the puncture at that rate, and in thirty seconds would be fifteen inches away from the puncture unless ligatures were employed to retard or arrest circulation. The puncture has been made, let us say, on the foot of a man: it is so small as to cause no bleeding, and is like a pin-prick in the flesh which is only recognised by a faint blueish spot. Let anyone who is curious on the subject prick his arm with a medium-sized needle to the depth, of say, a quarter-of-an-inch, which is the length of a cobra's fangs, and then try to suck blood through the puncture. He will probably bring out nothing at all, but he will have some practical experience of the difficulty of the work. If he could suck through a hollow needle, blood would come easily, but without a tube he simply draws the sides of the hole together. We are now in a position to consider the value of the chicken cure, which consists in applying a live chicken to the puncture and by this means *extracting* the poison. We need hardly be reminded that the chicken was not designed by nature to produce an inward current, and it is open to doubt if any chicken could be trained to reverse the natural action of its muscles. That it should do so under the influence of terror, while being squeezed to death, is hardly worth a moment's consideration. But the whole process of the chicken cure is capable of the most exact examination. Let the dead bodies of chickens that have been used in curing snake-bite be subjected to proper analysis for traces of snake poison, and further, let the powers of living chickens be tested with a suitable manometer which will express in inches of mercury the amount of suction they are capable of exerting. An air pump may at the same time be employed on a suitable puncture in an arm or leg, to determine the amount of suction necessary to bring blood freely. The subject is one which would provide a series of interesting and instructive experiments at any medical college, and would, doubtless, contribute in spreading a taste for exact knowledge that is so much needed in India.

AN extraordinary story, from Meiktila, was, according to our correspondent, published in Rangoon yesterday. Last month, it will be remembered, a number of natives of India, discharged railway employees, who had been convicted of the murder of Mr Nelson, a European guard of the Mandalay train, in the district court, were acquitted on appeal to the Judicial Commissioner of Mandalay. Those most capable of judging say that this lamentable failure of justice is due to the fact that the Crown was unrepresented by counsel at any stage of the trial. The evidence appeared conclusive, but the bungling way in which the case was prepared left the Judicial Commissioner no option but acquittal. On gaining their freedom the men vowed vengeance on Mr. Norton, the Commissioner of the Eastern Division, in which division the crime was committed. The Officer commanding the 7th Burma Battalion in Meiktila heard of the plot, and when the would-be assasins came on the scene on the night of the 15th instant, they found Mr. Norton's house guarded by sepoys. The following day they were joined by four sepoys; they planned a raid on the Commissariat agent's house at Meiktila, but a force of police received them and a party of dacoits, which consisted of n

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The *Daily Graphic* announces on high official authority that the outline of the Treaty between Russia and China contained in the *Times* Hongkong correspondent's telegram has no resemblance whatever to the actual facts.

THE REVOLT IN GOA.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS TROOPS.

The *Times*, to-day, states that Great Britain as an old ally offered troops to maintain order in Goa, pending the arrival of the Portuguese expedition.

Portugal has declined the offer most courteously, believing the expedition will arrive in time to suppress the rebellion.

FURTHER SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.

Serious fighting between Mussulmans and Armenians took place at Bitlis, in Asiatic Turkey, on Friday last. The Turks assert that the Armenians attacked the mosques. Many were killed and wounded in the encounter.

CHINESE HONOURS FOR RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

PEKIN, Oct. 27.

The Emperor of China has conferred the order of the Double Dragon of the First Class on the Russian Foreign Office officials, M. Chichkine and Count Kapniste.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 28.

The a. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 o'clock, this morning, and the Himalaya for Colombo and Australia, at 10 o'clock.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

The following is the complete programme of his xcellency the Viceroy during his visit to Poona :—

November 9—Saturday, 8-30 a.m., arrive at Poona, and drive to Government House, Ganeshkhind ; 11-15 a.m., receive visit of the Gaekwar of Baroda, to be followed by the Raja of Kolhapur ; 12 noon, receive addresses of the City Municipality and the Sarvajanik Sabha ; 4 p.m., return visits of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Raja of Kolhapur ; 8-15 p.m., dinner at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Sunday, November 10.—Quiet day; their Excellencies will probably go for a drive in the afternoon.

Monday, November 11.—8 a.m., review of troops on the general parade-ground ; 12 noon accord informal interview to Native gentlemen of distinction at Government House, Ganeshkhind ; 3 p.m., her Excellency Lady Elgin will visit the hospitals in Poona ; 5 p.m., levee at the Council Hall ; 8-15 p.m., banquet at Government House, to be followed by a ball.

Tuesday, November 12.—11 a.m., the Viceroy will probably visit the principal colleges and the Poona Native Institution ; 3 p.m., departure (private) for Kirkee.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR TO SIND.

Lord Sandhurst proceeds on a tour to the Sind District next month. His Excellency leaves Bombay on the morning of the 15th November, and is expected to reach Karachi on the 18th, where grand preparations are being made. His Excellency during his short stay will be the guest of the Sind Commissioner. On landing at Karachi an address of welcome will be presented by the Municipality. In the afternoon his Excellency will receive visits from the Sind officials, also from the Afghan Sardars, who will be present. In the evening his Excellency will hold a levee at the Frere Hall, which will be followed by a garden party. On the following day his Excellency will visit the principal schools and institutions, and afterwards will lay the foundation-stone of the new Municipal School. On the 2 th his Excellency will open a yard at the bunder, and in the evening proceed to Hyderabad.

THE POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

The 27th Poona annual regatta will be held on the 9th and 10th December next on the river, at the Royal Connaught Boat Club, at Kirkee. The programme includes eleven races. Ladies' eight ; junior pairs ; senior sculls ; junior sculls ; double sculls ; ladies' and gentlemen's double sculls ; handicap sailing race and ladies' wh ff race. Distance of ladies' eights is three-quarters of a mile, and is open to members of any Indian boat club. Distance to be rowed in each of the four-oared races is one mile. The Challenge fours has been won for the last six years in succession by Poona, except last year, when there was no entry. The present holders of the Silver "Challenge Cup" for Service fours are the British Military.

THE GOA MUTINY.

A FORCE READY TO MARCH.

GOA, Oct. 28.

A military order has been published to-day commanding 503 soldiers, including officers, to be in readiness. There will be two cannons and two surgeons and one compounder. The force with conveyances will march to Satary at a moment's notice to keep in check the insurgents, and will be under the command of Captain Gomes da Costa. Each soldier is to be provided with forty cartridges. There will be 8,000 cartridges in reserve.

The mutineers sent envoys to one Sanvordemkar, a rich landowner, with a letter demanding Rs. 2,000, but the house being abandoned by the owners, the letter was left with the servants, and the men retired without molesting anyone.

The Governor has received a letter from Dattoo Narcarni, a prisoner in the hands of the deserters stating that for the first time they asked him to intercede in their behalf to publish the pardon again. They state that they are ready to lay down their arms.

A sort of military discipline is maintained at Nanuz. From the money extorted from different villages, each sepoy has received Rs. 10 for his maintenance. The three prisoner officers have been allotted Rs. 100 each for expenses.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Sir Adelbert Talbot, who was accorded an interview with the Viceroy at Agra, resumes charge from Mr. Daly as Deputy Foreign Secretary in Simla to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY.

Mr. Harvey James resumes charge of the Legislative Secretaryship to the Government of India to-morrow.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The *Statesman's* London correspondent refers to the rumour based on what is supposed to be good authority that Lord Elgin will retire at an early date from the Viceroyalty, and it is said that his Excellency has intimated to the Premier that for various reasons he desires to return to England.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM. Oct. 28.

Yesterday, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst spent the day quietly at the Commissioner's bungalow. In the evening his Excellency attended the church.

This morning, at 9 a.m., the Municipality of Belgaum presented an address to his Excellency at the Sardars' High School. The hall of the school was neatly decorated, and almost all the municipal commissioners were present. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. E. J. Ebden, Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Woodward, Collector of Belgaum, Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary to his Excellency, Major Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Walton, arrived at nine o'clock, and were received by Mr. V. R. Natu, Dr. C. P. Boyce Rao Bahadur Ramchunder Bapuji, Deputy Collector and Vice-President of the Municipality, and other municipal commissioners.

The address stated that the petitioners "have had the privilege of local self-government since 1851. Our present Municipal income from different sources amounts to Rs. 52,331, of which we annually spend Rs. 9,452 or close upon 20 per cent. on primary education. We are maintaining 11 vernacular schools —nine for boys and two for girls—attended in all by 1,648 students. We are aided in this direction by the London Mission Society, which maintains 2 vernacular schools—two for boys and one for girls—with the aggregate attendance of 410 pupils. We have two High Schools here, of which the 1 in which we are assembled is maintained by Government with an attendance of 425 students. The other is the Mission Institution with an attendance of 450 students. We have thus in all 2,939 students under instruction here. The balance left in our hands after meeting the school charges, is not sufficiently large to admit of our attending to the sanitary needs and other requirements of the town as satisfactorily and thoroughly as we could wish. Though we at present spend about Rs. 20,000 annually on the conservancy of the town and its suburbs, a great deal remains to be done yet to complete our sanitary arrangement. We annually repair 15 public wells and different roads in the town, about 10 miles in length in the aggregate, and are at present obliged to content ourselves with a gradual improvement of our road-side gutters, as we are not able to undertake costly drainage and water-supply schemes. The population of our Municipal District has risen from 23,115 in 1881 to 28,423 souls in 1891, the last census year, and has absorbed all available building sites within the Municipal limits. An early extension of the building area has thus become absolutely necessary. We, therefore, beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the necessity of reducing the present prohibitive fine of Rs. 5,000 per acre now fixed by Government on culturable lands appropriated to other than agricultural purposes. We submit that this concession will have the effect of saving the inhabitants of the town from the evil consequences likely to arise from its over-crowded condition. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our heartful thanks to your Excellency for the promptitude and energy shown in adopting measures for the suppression of the depredations of the Berads in this district. We hope and trust that this turbulent tribe will soon cease to give trouble, now that our local police has been largely reinforced."

To-day the Governor, in company with the Collector, Mr. Woodward, visited the People's Girls' School, and the Marathi School, and received the Municipal address at the Sardars' School. The address was read by the Vice-President. In replying, Lord Sandhurst said such a cordial welcome gave additional pleasure to the tour, which in itself was a pleasure. He had sought opportunities since his arrival to acquaint himself with the districts and officers, and see for himself how the Municipalities worked, how they progressed in education, and other matters committed to their charge ; to know men of the various communities and leading public opinion, and generally to learn the requirements of the various localities in the Presidency he had the honour to govern. He was glad they were exempt from social disturbances, and he was glad that they bore witness to the sympathetic attitude of the local Government officers. He would be sorry if the opposite was the case, because in many directions local officers can assist local bodies by advice and results of experience. Unless their attitude and feeling were such as described the officials' experience would be thrown away, and their advice would fall on unwilling ears, and the feeling, instead of being sympathetic and helpful, would become one of apathy, if not tension and irritation. This would be highly detrimental to the administration, and such a feeling would not be creditable to officers and the Municipality and the people. Referring to the Berads' affray, his Excellency said that Government has reinforced the police measures taken, and the police activity would, he hoped, rid the district of the depredations and violence of the predatory tribe. Lord Sandhurst acknowledged with satisfaction the sentiments of loyalty to the Queen they had expressed, adding that the season showed signs of prosperity, and he hoped that the results would be as prosperous. As the prospectus suggested, a grand afternoon party was given by the Collector. It was a brilliant function, all the *elite* of Belgaum attending.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Oct. 28.

The s. s. Verona (extra), from Bombay, arrived here, at daylight, to-day.

The s. s. Brindisi (extra), left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 28.

French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived. The Orient steamer Ophir from Aden arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 28th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-16
Bar Silver	30 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon, 30th instant.

The Duke of Connaught has taken a very wise step in giving orders that during the winter the Aldershot infantry brigades shall be exercised in route marching, the men being equipped in marching order, though the Major-Generals may use their discretion in excusing soldiers of less than one year's service from carrying their complete kit. When the weather is favourable the troops will be exercised in outpost duty in connection with these marches, which will be made twice a week and be progressive in length, beginning with nine miles and gradually increasing to sixteen. When outposts are not thrown out the march will, with a view to training men to marching combined with the assault of a position, conclude with an attack on a masked or skeleton enemy. Should a march be prevented by bad weather it is to be made on another day. Every available man is to be in the ranks on these occasions, and the troops are also to be practised in physical training, the surmounting of obstacles, etc.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

ON THE DOWN GRADE

For some considerable time past one of the standing head-lines in the sporting journals has been "The Corbett-Fitzsimmon Fight" and anyone who cares to read or discovers that the Texas authorities have been concerned more than a little over the proposal to bring on the encounter on territory under their control the latest telegrams informing us that, if necessary, troops will be requisitioned to assist the State officials. To all peaceable, law-abiding citizens this state of affairs must appear very terrible, but I venture to express the opinion that all this is part and parcel of the booming at which the managers of these exhibitions are such adepts. It is very questionable indeed whether the men actually want to fight at all ; they probably have no desire at all to hurt each other, except so far as this may be accomplished through the agency of the journals which appear to be only too ready to assist in the "bluffing." Fortunately, we in England are now rid of a good deal of this bother, the majority of the men who were any good in the ring having now retired from the scene, leaving for the most part, sorry substitutes to fill the vacant places. At the present moment, I suppose, we have not a single man in England capable of fairly extending either Corbett, Fitzimmons, or Peter Jackson. For some considerable time now we have been on the down grade, and more especially with the heavy weights. The National Sporting Club officials have done a good deal in their way to "keep the game alive," and in bringing out feather and bantam weight boxers of a certain class are entitled to no small praise, but, while, as it seems to me, their efforts are confined almost exclusively to providing an entertainment for their patrons we are not likely to discover any top-weight champion capable of following in the footsteps of Tom Sayers, Tom King or Jem Mace. At its best, the history of the ring during the past few years has been unsavoury, the bottom rung of the ladder being reached when a gang of English roughs introduced mob law at a fight at Bruges, in which one notorious Jem Smith was concerned. Since that eventful morn my respect for the modern pugilist has been almost nil.

A NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

Amongst the horde of mediocrities who now plume themselves as professors of the noble art, one must make an exception in the case of Plimmer, who is certainly a champion in his class. Once only, I believe, has he failed to beat his opponent in the ring, and as the contest in this case took place in the United States before an assembly of the most frenzied character one need not take too much notice of this. Burge, too, is another man of whom I would speak with some regard, as he has invariably conducted himself with gameness in the ring and decorum in private life. Plimmer, who hails from the Midlands, has been before the public some seven or eighth years now, I well remember his first important contest, which was with a youth named Moran, who came to England with a big reputation from America, having defeated everyone put up against him. For some few years previously I had dropped out of boxing circles, and truth to tell had no particular desire to renew the acquaintance. But on the strength of the most favourable report from a triple amateur champion, who had seen Plimmer box, I visited the district to see the encounter. Here let me say that I had no occasion to regret the journey I made ; it was one of the very best displays I ever witnessed. In age Moran would be about a couple of years Plimmer's senior, and when they came together the difference in tactical skill was marked from the very first minute. Both were attired in the regulation costume, but a huge Disraelian curl of yellow hair patted flat on Moran's forehead gave him the queerest of looks. As became a champion, the visitor from the States was faultlessly "got up," but as little Plimmer stood there in light canvas slippers, loose knicks, and the dark blue and white spotted silk scarf beloved of Birmingham round his loins, he made a lot of friends by his quiet demeanour, which afforded a striking contrast to the cocky, jaunty movements of his rival. Light gloves were used, and the audience, I may mention, was comprised for the most part of well-to-do people willing to aid the sport by paying high prices for seats. No contest was ever conducted with greater propriety, but there is no need to describe it in detail. Plimmer was there to stay. Moran endeavoured to bring off one of the brilliant coups which had laid so many of his American acquaintances low. In ring fence the latter was not long in showing a superiority over the novice ; the way in which he danced and ducked and capered round Plimmer might well have unnerved the new aspirant. But no. The Midland youth held the centre of the ring, and early in the second round took a big lead. If there is one thing more than another which delights old fogies like myself in these glove contests it is good foot work, and in this Plimmer shone like a veteran at the game. For watchfulness, steadiness of defence, cleanliness and rapidity in hitting, and cleverness in getting away his display was as good as anything I had seen since the famous Tom Hill was at his best. By and by a big lump began to form itself under the aggressive-looking curl on the American champion's forehead, his right cheek grew out of proportion, his friskiness departed, and when the end came Plimmer had won his first battle handsomely and decisively, thus starting a career which has been one triumphal march up to the present day. To give the vanquished one his due, let it be recorded that he took his thrashing and his defeat like a good sportsman and one can readily believe that ever since he has been one of Plimmer's warmest admirers. There need be no hesitation whatever in affirming that in Plimmer we possess a downright high-class boxer. Built on a small scale, he has just the shape for the ring ; possessing a fine constitution he wants but little training, and when in condition can hit with tremendous power for a "bantam." It has been my fortune to see him perform on several occasions since the evening of which I have spoken, and subsequent displays have served to emphasise the opinions I then formed, and all those who have been so privileged are unanimous in declaring him to be the champion of the world at his weight.

RING FRIGHT.

Every one has, of course, heard of the peculiar nervous strain which has been described as "stage fright," and it is not difficult to understand and appreciate the situation in which some of our most famous actors and actresses have occasionally found themselves. "Ring fright," I should imagine, is an attack of much greater rarity. But it is not unknown. On the same evening of the Plimmer-Moran battle, an extra little affair had been arranged between another couple, whose names, for various reasons, shall be suppressed. Both had achieved some distinction, and a capital display was anticipated. As I have mentioned before, the company was numerous and select, probably altogether above the class usually associated with such gatherings. Upon entering the ring, however, one of the combatants, whose reputation for gameness had never for a moment been questioned, was seized with an unmistakable fit of nervousness, and for some time absolutely refused to don the gloves, despite the entreaties of his seconds. Whether he felt unwell or whether he felt himself unequal to the task before him I know not, but certain it is that a more abject, craven specimen of a boxer I never saw. Dozens of times I had seen the same man go through stiff contests in the gamest possible fashion, taking and inflicting punishment as stolidly as any of the old school could have done; but here he was on this occasion, apparently frightened to go on with his engagement. To be charitable, I thoroughly believe the man was unfit, a surmise partially borne out by what followed. "Ring fright," funk, indisposition, or whatever it was ailed him, he at last screwed up his courage, and the contest began. Few of those present could have been prepared for what we saw at the start. Evidently smarting from the trying ordeal he had undergone, anxious above all things to make manifest a certain courage, even if he possessed it not, throwing science, experience, and all aids to the wind, he went into the fray with a reckless impetuosity that boded ill for his opponent, unless he proved himself capable of weathering the storm. True enough, as some of the older hands anticipated, the reaction set in. Wearing himself out by his wildness and ill-spent force, the nervous one got slower and slower, and his opponent quickly had the contest at his mercy. Then followed something I had never seen before and hope never to see again. Our frightened gladiator conscious of the punishment awaiting him, had not the moral courage to give up nor the heart to go on. A comparatively light blow sent him down very easily, but upon partially regaining his feet with his opponent close at hand, he flopped himself for the ground in abject terror, and could not be induced to get up until "Time" had been called. Naturally he lost the prize, and from that day he never regained the early reputation he had for skill and gameness. I could never quite bring myself to believe that this was his true form ; he had so often exhibited the highest qualities in the ring that everyone was astonished at his wretched display. The big company and the small gloves had more to do with it than was generally supposed at the time. Happily, "ring fright" is an almost unknown quantity.

GIANTS OF BYGONE DAYS.

Of what may now be termed the old school, there is only one now left who has figured to any extent in the great prize-ring battles of the world, and that is Jem Mace. His last public appearance, when he entered the ring against the meteoric Charlie Mitchell, must have caused a pang or regret to spring up in the breasts of most of his old admirers, for whatever faults the old hero of the ring may have had, there can be no two opinions about the quality of his boxing. I suppose at one time or another I have seen nearly every boxer of note of modern times, and many, indeed, of no note at all, but to my mind Jem Mace stands above the whole lot for grace and excellence of style ; his record in actual contests will speak more eloquently than I can do of his hitting and staying powers and his bulldog courage. Yes, Jem Mace is one of the few idols which have not yet been shattered, and somewhere amongst my scraps I have a letter from a certain circus proprietor with the signature in the fine Roman hand of the old warrior at the foot—merely "Jem Mace," that's all. It does not seem so very long ago since he was touring around with Herbert Slade, the Maori. This New Zealander was a fine big fellow, with a magnificent chest and superb limbs. Even-tempered, too, was he ; but his great bulk told against him, and I can well remember the loose-jointed, athletic Alf. Greenfield fairly playing with him in an exhibition spar. Somehow, I fancy that sparring tour with Slade was not quite the financial success Mace thought it would be. He was scarcely class enough. Why Greenfield, although not then at his best probably, simply rattled the Maori into the corner of the ring, kept him there for a minute at a stretch, and buzzed round him at will, ducking, swerving, and avoiding the ponderous lunges of Slade with the most consummate ease. He was a grand boxer was this Greenfield, and many would learn with surprise of his untimely end in an asylum. Belonging to the old-fashioned school, which has boasted such heroes as Tom Allen, Peter Morris, the Tipton Slasher, and others whose names do not occur to me at the moment, Greenfield made headway rapidly in the early days of his career, his best victories being over Derny Harrington and Jem Stewart, the Scottish champion. This last display proved Greenfield to be possessed of any amount of grit, for his right arm was broken early in the contest, and no one but his seconds knew until the close how he had won his battle with one arm. The night after the fight I remember conversing with him, and can bear out all that was said at the time that so far as his physiognomy was concerned no one could have dreamt that he had undergone a trying contest unless there to see it. It was my privilege to see many of his best displays, and I have always regarded him as an exceptionally clever boxer.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

This letter I feel is trespassing too far on one topic, but it would be next to impossible to write of modern boxing men without a reference to the man who for a long time appeared to have the sporting world at his feet. In a serious encounter —and one must suppose he has had a few of these— I never saw him fortunately or otherwise I am not called upon to decide. But I have seen him in the ring, and am not likely to forget the impression he made. The largest ball obtainable had been engaged, and this was literally crammed with people anxious to get a glimpse of the man who was sighing, Napoleon-like, for other worlds to conquer. When he made his appearance, with his bare skin polished by rough towels to a bright pink, the audience rose as one man and cheered as if they would lift the very roof. His reception, indeed, could not have been more enthusiastic had he been President of the United States instead of a professional pugilist. We Britons can be foolish at times. What a giant the man looked in the ring ! Directly he began to swing his huge arms about and spring from one side of the ring to the other with the weight, vigour, and velocity of some beast of prey it was easy to understand what a formidable rival he would be for anyone to tackle single-handed. His great brawny chest, well-set head, thick neck, and colossal shoulders seemed to inspire one with a feeling of dread as he lunged out with unerring aim at his opponent. Ponderous as he looked, however, he was extraordinarily quick in all his movements, his blows, right and left, being at times delivered with bewildering rapidity. It is not necessary for me to enter more closely into his chequered career ; some day I may again approach the subject. But one is bound to admit that Sullivan at his best was a mighty man in the prize ring, and was, I believe, thoroughly capable of upholding the reputation of the Stars and Stripes. Now that he has passed out of the public gaze and we can survey with more circumspection his career of lights and shadows, it seems indeed strange that he should have fascinated the British public as he did, for there can be no doubt whatever that Englishmen went quite as mad about him as ever the Americans did. Perhaps we should do the like again under similar circumstances.

PUBLIC FAVOURITES.

It is not often I venture upon topics theatrical, but the widespread manifestations of sorrow brought about the death of Harry Payne, the famous clown of Drury-lane, goes to show what a wonderful hold the favourites of the footlights obtain on the public. Strangely enough, Payne was brought up by his father for the harlequin business, and it was entirely owing to the regular clown, Flaxmore, being taken ill one night that he got a chance of showing what he could do with the red-hot poker and the string of sausages. Times have altered the pantomimes, as other things on this mundane sphere, and the harlequinade is a thing of the past. Sad news also appears concerning the all-too-early demise of another favourite, Miss Ada Cavendish. How often and how long ago this wonderfully gifted actress delighted me I do not care to recollect. It is a good many years ago now since she created the part of Mercy Merrick, the ambulance nurse, in the "New Magdalen," but the recollection of the performance comes to one as refreshingly as the scent of the violets in the springtime. We do not like to learn these bitter lessons, but must bow to the inevitable. The last occasion on which I saw the beautiful Ada Cavendish appear on the stage was in the character of Pauline in the "Lady or Lyons," with J. H. Clynds, I believe, as Claude Melnotte. That was in the early eighties, but I fancy I can still see Pauline in the pale moonlight, and can still hear the ringing reproaches of old Deschapples.

MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.

It is now stated on good authority that Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee will be confirmed in the judgeship rendered vacant by Mr. Justice Bayley's retirement, and that Mr. Strachey will succeed Mr. Farran as Puisne Judge, Mr. Starling reverting to his substantive appointment as Clerk to the Crown.

Last evening the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association met to consider, in terms of the agenda paper, the news relating to the appointment of an Allahabad barrister in displacement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee. It, however, transpired that Mr. Budrudin was confirmed. Under the circumstances, the Council adjourned after passing the following resolution :—"As it has been authentically reported that the nomination of Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee has been confirmed, the Council has nothing further to say than to express its great gratification at the same."

Mr. C. S. Boyle, of Trevandrum, for the Joint Secretaries, acknowledges in the local paper a little over Rs. 2,500 as subscriptions to the Travancore Grigg Memorial Fund.

THE MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 26.

It seems that the declaration of the deserters that they would leave their arms behind and return to Pangim was only a ruse. As soon as Government promised to consider their case it was alleged that deserters willing to submit were made prisoners by the Ranes. They are far from giving up the arms, and as they will not act upon their promise to tender them, they have invented the story of being made prisoners. The despatch of organised bands of deserters into such distant villages as Sanvordem and St. Estevam shows clearly the real intention of the rebellious force and their accomplices. The escape of Christian soldiers who returned to Pangim to-day is due to the fact that the deserters do not want an element among them which may fail to willingly co-operate with them. The delay in the arrival of the gunboat "Rio de Lima" is hampering Government, as no measure of repression can be adopted unless Pangim is guarded, and the force now on duty at the capital is allowed to take the offensive, not to fight the rebels, but keep them from extorting money from the people. The gunboat Rio de Lima received instructions to proceed to Goa, *via* Bombay, but has now been lying in Bombay harbour five or six days expecting orders from the Minister in Lisbon, which do not appear to arrive, though the Governor has telegraphed asking for the prompt despatch of the gunboat to Goa.

Further details of the daring robbery of the Church of Siolim show that a gang of more than fifty persons, armed with guns, swords, and other weapons, arrived, at 1 a.m., on the 24th instant. The surrounding houses were guarded so that no one might be allowed to go out and cry for help. The lateral door of the church was smashed, and the Vicar and his assistants were secured. The bell was guarded to prevent its being tolled for help, and the door leading to the coffers was broken. There were three coffers that of the community of Siolim, and of Marna, and of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Guia. The aggregate amount in cash and jewellery taken away is estimated at Rs. 45,000. The robbers did not interfere with the gold and silver articles that were found on the Altar. When the sacrilegious depredators had gone about fifty towns people followed the robbers beyond Assagao. When passing the *Ladeira*, they found a tin box broken which was recognised to belong to the coffer of Siolim. Suspicions were aroused against some individuals of Munonga, whose houses were searched, but nothing was found. The investigations are carried on rigorously, and it is hoped that the real culprits will soon be discovered. Fear of the deserters has alarmed the bravest men, but it has helped ruffians to perpetrate great mischief with impunity. One cannot very readily realise the terror of the people of the outlying districts, specially the rich, who pass days and nights in the dread of being robbed and killed at any moment.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUNBOAT.

The Portuguese gunboat, Rio de Lima, under the command of Captain A. de Vasconcellos, sailed yesterday for Goa.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr J
Allen, Mr
Anderson, Mr and Mrs J A, child and nurse
Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Bayley, Dr
Bowman, Mr E
Brander, Mrs
Bryant, Mr E
Cobbald, Mrs and feinel
Cameron, Mr E
Collin, Mrs and Miss
Coombridge, Mr R
Curteis, Miss
Day, Mr E H
Denham, Mr A
Dyley, Mr R
Elderton, Miss
Eves, Mr G
Featherstonhaugh, Mrs J D, infant and nurse
Franks, Mr A
Gale, Miss and Master
Gale, Mr and Mrs
Godfroy, Mr G
Guttmann, Mr
Haffield, Mr R
Haslie, Mr
Horn, Mr
Horn, Mr C
Horn, Mrs
Hughes, Mr R
Jacob, Lieut and Mrs A Le G
Jellett, Mr H
Jones, Miss G
Johnston, Mr and Mrs, F R
Kinloch, Mr W A
Mastin, Mr W J
Makeson, Mr
McCuiden, Mrs
Mitchell, Mrs W
Molesworth, Mr G
Murray, Mr W E L
Napier, Lieut Hon A J
Nolly, Mr A
Oakes, Mrs
Parkes, Mr and Mrs, B, and four children
Payter, Mr G A
Plunkett, Mr G
Roberts, Miss
Robb, Mr, Mrs, two daughters and son
Rouse, Mr F
Sanders, Mr E
Schruber, Mrs two children and nurse
Shortlands, Mr C
Spencer McGavin, Mrs and child
Steward, Mr G W
Sturrock, Mr L
Taylor, Mrs
Townsend, Mr R
Uril, Mr F
Wright Mr F N
Wilf, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Archer, Mr and Mrs
Battye Mr
Brown, Master
Brown, Rev and Mrs
Carrington, Col E
Child, Mrs A B
Child, Miss
Clothier, Major
Cot on, Mr Geo
Finlay, Mr A B
Foerster, Dr Von
Foerster, Mr Von
Gutschow, Mr L A
Heard, Mr a d Mrs
Hewett, Mr J S
Hingston, Mr and Mrs
Hodgson, Mr C W
Hoskins Mr J C A
King, Dr G
Koobel, Mr O
Larmour, Mr and Mrs C F
Lambert, Sir John
Leslie, Mr and Mrs W J
Loam, Mr A
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Masse, Dr R
Maguire, Mr W F
Merk, Mr W H
Morrison, Mr W T
Murray, Mr J J
Neilson, Lulot W
Ostermeyer, Mr and Mrs
Parker, Miss
Parmenides, Mr
Rentrey, Mr
Root, Mr
Seaborn, Mr J
Shaw, Mr F W
Thorpe, Miss
West, Mr H C
Whiworth, Mr and Mrs G C
Wyndham, Major and Mrs
Zigomala, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA—Mr Hays.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Halbot, Mrs G C
Moore, Mr and Mrs

POONA CRICKET, 1895.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

Below will be found the results of the batting and bowling of the Poona Gymkhana team of the season 1894 :—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Runs.	Avg
Mr. Greig	13	1	139	455	37·9[2]
Mr. Fernyhough	10	4	50	178	29·6[1]
Surg.-Major Wyatt	7	0	51	166	23·7
Mr. Browne	10	0	83	231	23·2
Mr. Bowen	9	3	34	125	20·3
Mr. Hall	6	0	68	107	17·8
Mr. Wilkins	7	0	36	116	16·57
Mr. Usborne	10	2	38	129	16·12
Mr. Sale	7	0	29	92	13·14
Mr. Deas	10	0	31	124	12·4
Mr. Krickenbeck	10	0	26	80	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Anls.
Mr. Greig	412	27	169	21	8·05
Mr. Bowen	1763	116	560	64	8·75
Mr. Browne	834	47	249	22	10·33
Mr. Deas	870	67	325	20	16·25
Mr. Sale	288	13	149	8	18·63

Altogether nine matches were played, of which six were won, and three drawn, with no defeats. The batting of Mr. Greig and Mr. Browne was generally very good, at times brilliant, and no one came anywhere near them.

The Moore Bat goes to Mr. Greig.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Lieutenants J. B. Anderson and H. A. F. Knapton, A. M. S., have been attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba, for duty.

On arrival in India Second-Lieutenant E. G. Henderson, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Punjab Command.

Lieut. P. Fitz W. Fitz Ray, Royal Artillery, is expected here about the 2nd November, and will on arrival proceed to Rawal Pindi to join No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery.

THE WARREN HASTINGS.

The Royal Indian Marine troopship Warren Hastings under the command of Commander F. M. Barwick, sailed, yesterday, for Cannanore, Madras, and Rangoon, with the following officers and details:—Surgeon-Lieut. C. G. Webster, I. M. S.; Lieut. T. E. Clarke, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers; Lieut R E Picton-Jones, R.E.; Surgeon-Captain J. F. Donegon, A. M. S.; 2nd-Lieut, E. A. Hosford, Yorkshire Regiment, three European details, and eighteen followers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present : Messrs. Ardaseir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsedji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, No. 11360, dated 3rd September 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 2704, dated 13th June 1895, that the Sionee system of sewerage at Colaba is now sufficiently completed to allow of the drain of the Tramway Company's stables being connected with the sewer in Colaba Causeway. In the portion of Colaba which comprised the lower part and the outfall of the

ment of her house, took a crowbar and began the destruction of the drain.

Mr. Mehta: Who had constructed the drain?

Dr. Blaney: I am sorry you do not understand the joke of the crowbar. (Laughter.)

After addressing the Corporation for full forty minutes, Dr. Blaney sought indulgence at the hands of the councillors to adjourn the meeting, and allow him to continue his remarks at another sitting, when he intended to move an amendment.

Dr. Viegas moved, and Mr. Hewett seconded, that the Corporation should adjourn, and Dr. Blaney be allowed to continue his remarks at the next sitting.

The proposition was carried, and the Corporation adjourned until next Thursday.

RECENT ROBBERIES IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your paper is now extensively read in Poona, I should be glad to occupy a little of its space on the subject of some incidents which have created a considerable amount of alarm in a quarter where a large number of European families have their residence, Kahun Road has on one side the Western India Club, the Arsenal and the Native Infantry Mess, and on the other a row of houses occupied by officials connected with the Finance and other offices, pensioners, civil and military, and in some instances single ladies who would be in a fix if their premises were invaded at night by burglars. About a month or two ago several thefts of a minor kind were reported to the police, and letters were written to the local papers giving the facts in each case, and stating that the police had obtained no clue to enable them to capture the thieves, or recover any portion of the lost property. To the surprise of everyone this information did not elicit any comments upon the lax system of police supervision, which is directly answerable for the frequency of such thefts. On the contrary, it was made the occasion for battering the police and passing an eulogy on their work. It was asserted that the public should understand the position, and instead of blaming the police should put the saddle on the right horse. The suggestion was that those who run a chance of being robbed in Kahun Road should employ "ramoseas" to protect their property; and it is of course to be inferred that this is not the duty of the police. Then why are the public taxed for the maintenance of the police force, if the protection of the property of the rate-payers is no part of the duty assigned to the police? If policemen patrolled the streets at night, as is their duty, for which they are paid by the rate-payers, no thieves would be able to get access to houses in Kahun Road for the purpose of robbing them. Then that is a singularly absurd suggestion about the employment of native watchmen whose vigilance is to ensure the security of the property left in their charge. This nonsense requires no answer. There are probably not a few in Poona who have been served by "ramoseas," and have been led to the conclusion that they are not to be depended on, that they are sound sleepers when they should be on the alert, that they are often thieves themselves, and will bring thieves into the compounds of their employers for a trifling consideration.

The nuisance of the present state of things has become so great as to be intolerable. Of course robberies will occur under the best circumstances, and the occasional loss of a hanging lamp, a few chairs, or plants, or poultry may be considered as of very small account. The general usefulness of the police is not disproved by such incidents. But if these are of frequent occurrence, and in addition to the petty thefts mentioned, burglaries are committed and the perpetrators get clear away, it is evident that there is something faulty in the system of police supervision in Poona. None of the thieves have yet fallen into the hands of the police, and the residents in Kahun Road are confronted with the possibilities of evil on a bigger scale. Their apprehensions have already been confirmed, for just two days ago, a gang of burglars, which has apparently among its members rascals of the sharpest kind, made a most daring attempt to break into a cottage occupied by two ladies, at the south end of Kahun Road. The execution of their plans showed as much skill as audacity. They worked with crowbars and other house-breaking implements, with which they managed to make a gap in the wall, through which one of them entered while the ladies slept. But one of the latter getting up while a box was being passed through the opening in the wall, raised an alarm, when the entire gang took to their heels; but as no one saw the fugitives nor the direction they took, it is nonsense to say, as has been said, that the police know their whereabouts and are sure to capture them. The burglars were probably using their excavating machines to effect a breach in the outer wall of the cottage for about an hour at least from the public street. This was between 2 and 3 in the morning, and the police did not turn up till 9, before which the occurrence was probably known to everyone residing in this quarter; and many were drawn to the spot to see the work of this accomplished gang, and how they effected an entry into the cottage from the public road. On the previous day the Wesleyan minister at No. 1, Kahun Road, lost Rs. 300, which he had in a cash-box, which was left in a closed drawer while he was away at Kirkee for a few hours. On his return the box was gone, and the police are now making inquiries. These exploits may not be due to distinct sets of thieves, but to one compact and highly-trained gang, who, scorning mean and petty thefts, are going in for robbery on a grand scale. The police in the instances mentioned were promptly informed of the facts. The thieves are still at large. Nor is there the slightest reason why, before anything is heard of them, they should not amuse themselves with a repetition of the performance in which, so far as impunity can be said to invite, they are invited to indulge.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Oct. 26. Z.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While going through the various sorts of views exhibited by the interested or philanthropic public, I also would like to have a peep, though impartial, in the comments of the "Fonseca case."

There should be scarcely feeling other than that of humanity that has made all of them to suggest the commutation of hanging into one of transportation or otherwise, but each and every one of them has confirmed his stake, by raising some technical doubt as to the administration of poison. I, on my part, though prefer humanity to other things, will be very glad to hear his commutation, if his Excellency would be pleased to do such, but at the same time strictly adhere and agree with the views of the judge and jury.

The doubt held by the so-called public is of an imaginary type, and can be easily frustrated, if confronted by the chain of the circumstantial evidence so boldly speaking against this condemned Fonseca. If we decline to convict Fonseca in the way we have done, and be so obdurate for it, simply because there is no eye-witness, which though in a case like this is quite impossible, at the cost of stability of so many independent witnesses, it will be something like irrelevant to the cause of justice we advocate.

Would Fonseca be so foolish as to show his treachery so exposed as to be easily inspected by a single creature, but God, where, of course, he was helpless?

It will be better to conclude this by assuming that his movements as regards past and present, of his conduct towards Duarte, viz., the assignment of the policy to his own name, inducing insurance staff to expedite the payment by bribe, and his anxiety to run eccentric to get the death certificate signed by any doctor, at the cost of whatever sum demanded by him, besides his absence at the funeral time, and many other things are not only befitting to his internal rogkery, but undeserving to a friend of honesty. Will his Excellency Lord Sandhurst be so pleased as to use his mercy towards the unfortunate man? Ours is a mighty Government, and so far it is not realized by herself, we are in no position to force, what may displease her, but we cannot do but say that to purposely kill a man is very cruel.

Somewhere we see in our shastras that "we should not shake what we cannot repair," and it is not, I think, justified to deprive a man of his life that is given by the Almighty and not Government.

I had the occasion of once going through the "Patrika" where it was quoted that somehow or other three innocent men were hanged in England, who were no other but those who had come to the rescue of the deceased. After some years it was accidently laid out that the supposed criminals were quite innocent men, and the real culprits were still at large, but alas! too late to see.

Had they, then, been meted out by any other penal sentence but death, the Government would have had less to repent for such heart-rending miscarriage of justice; besides under the circumstances they would have been once more allowed to breathe their last in this world.

Let this hanging system be put a stop to for the sake of the civilization which is so ardently advocated by the English, for the consistency of it lies only in a concession like this.—Yours, &c.,

Kathiawar, Oct. 25. P. D.

An assault, which has been the subject of diplomatic representations, was recently made upon the French Consul at Damascus. While the Consul was walking in the town, attended by the convass of the Consulate, he was insulted and pelted with mud by a Turkish street boy. The convass ran after the boy and was about to arrest him, when a crowd of Mussulmans assembled, hooting the Consul, and otherwise behaving in a threatening manner. The Vali has offered an apology to the Consul for the outrage, and fifteen persons have been arrested in connection with it, although the street boy is not among the prisoners. M. Cambon has brought the matter under the notice of the Porte.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of considerable regret to all who feel for the fallen condition of India to find that at a time when the people of Poona should be actively and unanimously working for a common cause, I mean for the success of the coming National Congress, there exists no union and harmony among the leaders of that active and important city. I was watching with close attention and great solicitude the progress of things there, and never expected that things would come to such a crisis, and take such a turn as they unfortunately seem of late to have done. It appears that a portion of the Poona public seems to have no relish whatever for the annual Social Conference, and wants, for various reasons, that it should sever its connection with the National Congress. Now, the only connection the Social Conference has with the National Congress is, that the former is held immediately after the proceedings of the latter are over, and in the special pendal constructed for the use of the latter; and the opponents of the former now urge that the proceedings thereof should not be allowed to be conducted in the Congress pendal. I do not, Sir, propose in this letter, for many weighty reasons, to take to task this or that party, or to discuss matters that could not shortly be disposed of, and the time is so short at the disposal of those who have to work for the National Congress, that, instead of placing matters that easily irritate and serve not the purpose I have in view, that of bringing about a reconciliation between the contending parties, that at present fight hard in Poona, I wish to place a few prominent facts before the Poona public, for whom this communication is chiefly intended, in the sincere hope that better advice will prevail in the end, facts, unfortunately ignored in this hot controversy, which will show to all persons concerned that there seems to prevail a very great misconception about the origin, the work, and the scope of the social conference held every year after the National Congress. In the first place, it must be remembered that there are social grievances, as there are political ones, and it is necessary that both should be attended to. This being the case, the political leaders of the soil, such of them as were convinced of the necessity of some action, arranged to have a few sittings after the National Congress was over for the consideration of social evils. But because these considered certain social matters, and passed resolutions, nobody need be startled, and think that the whole fabric of the Hindu society was going to be subverted thereby. One has to remember that the Hindu society is composed of divisions, called castes, and these, it now clearly appears, our people, except a few honourable persons, are not prepared to give up, and the penalty of ex-communication therefrom is highly dreaded by the defaulters. The members of the Social Conference, who happen to belong to different castes and creeds in India, have never resolved, and it does not appear that they will ever resolve, to form themselves into a separate division, freed from all objectionable fetters, and suited to the exigencies of the time, and thus break up the existing castes. All that they say is, that looking to the necessities of the hour, certain reforms are, in their opinion, desirable. A body of people so advising, so educating, plays, though indirectly, an important part in the furtherance even of social reform, as it places before the public ideas and schemes calculated in their opinion to raise the status of the country in social matters. The members who take part in the Social Conference, some of whom are men of learning, experience in life, and well-read in books, religious and moral, propose measures and schemes, and place them prominently before the public in the nature of suggestions for their consideration. They have never resolved, and having no jurisdiction can never resolve, that a particular reform should be introduced in a particular caste. They have never ignored the important distinction between things desirable and things possible. Now a body, so constituted, and working as stated above, ought not to be lightly treated, or even supposed to devote itself to useless and unimportant concerns. There is, however, nothing that need excite the indignation of this or that individual, or class of individuals, for individual cases and matters, which ought legitimately to go before the tribunal of the caste, are never touched by it. To make myself thoroughly understood, I shall refer to the complaint reported in some vernacular papers that is at present made against some Hindu leaders of note and distinction, who are said to have infringed the rules of their castes on the occasion of a dinner given in the Cosmopolitan Club. If the next Social Conference does meet as before, as I sincerely hope that it will, it will never consider the allegations made, much less resolve that the different castes to which the gentlemen belong should ignore the incident or decide in a particular manner. The Conference has no jurisdiction so to do, and does not assume one that does not belong to it, and the fiat, if issued at all from such an assembly, would be consigned to the wastepaper basket by all those who have the the proper power to decide the matters in question. The complaints, whatever they are, will be judged of by proper persons, of course in their own way, but quite regardless of any control or fear of the Social Conference. From what has been stated above, it will appear, as clear as the light of the day, that the Social Conference, which does not and cannot touch direct reform, is a harmless thing. Why then this great hue and cry against it? Have not people of different castes and creeds the right, if they so choose, to speak in terms of approbation and praise of things desirable in their opinion? Why should they be prevented from placing prominently before the public matters, which, when fully and properly discussed, tend in the long run to do good to this country? Are there not small clubs and organisations made up of members belonging to different castes already labouring in the land for the promotion of social reform in the same indirect manner? Are they all to be suppressed as things doing mischief to the best interests of the country? The Social Conference, like these clubs and organisations, is a really useful but a harmless body, and, so long as it does not advocate Government intervention in social matters, wherein under the existing circumstances action is necessary, and society is ready to move, and does move, the opponents thereof need not be apprehensive in the least, and ought not to come in its way, and retard its growing power. They will have time enough, and free scope to oppose reforms, if they so think to do, when they are placed for acceptance before the castes to which they belong, and in which they are to be introduced, and thus they will have time to serve their country in the manner that appears to them best, when the important question of practical reform is taken up. I am exceedingly glad to find that clubs like the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, the Kapol Mitra Mandal, the Kayastha Union, and many others, which are exclusively composed of men of particular castes, have already been started in the land, organisations which recognise the principle above noted, and which are really able to take up the question of practical reform. From what has been stated above, it will further appear that the alarm taken by our Poona friends is highly imaginary, and I have to request them, in the name of all that is dear to them, to abandon the position taken up by them in respect of the coming Social Conference. Let them follow the laudable virtue of forbearance, so pointedly exhibited by the wise rulers of the land in reference to all matters of religion affecting it, and, like them, consign to the region of oblivion all party spirit and quarrels, when the risk is great and the danger is common. A concession like this will not prevent the opponents of the Social Conference from exerting themselves at the time of practical work, and will not deprive the country of the opinions, experience, and the guidance of men of different places and creeds who annually meet to discuss general and indirect methods of social reform.—Yours, &c.,

MOTILAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI.

Oct. 27.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To all who have known anything of the work of Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, as a lawyer, a public man, a citizen, and as a social-reformer, his selection by Lord Sandhurst to the judgeship on the Bench of the Bombay High Court cannot fail to appear as wise and proper. His displacement by a person ever so qualified must be a matter of regret and indignation, not only to the Mahomedan world, as Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin puts it, but to every sensible man in the Presidency of Bombay and beyond it. Hindus, Europeans, Parsees, and others will alike, I venture to think, regret the causes, whatever they be, which have brought about the displacement of Mr. Budrudin, which to no small extent implies a slur on the Bar of the High Court, the high ability and integrity of which are universally and deservedly held in high esteem.—Yours, &c.,

K. C. BEDARKAR.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OWING, it is stated, to failing health, J. Dillon O'Flynn, barrister, formerly of Madras, who fifteen months ago, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money from young women on the pretence of teaching them journalism, has been released on ticket-of-leave.

OUR Colombo correspondent telegraphs that Sir Arthur Havelock will be in Madras the first week in March, as he leaves England in the middle of February, going *via* Bombay. This confirms the rumour, which we recently referred to, that Lord Wenlock will stay on here for a couple of months after the end of his quinquennium.

NEWS of another daring dacoity comes from Malabar. One night last week, a gang of dacoits forced their way into the house of a wealthy Moplah of Payyoli, near Badagara, during his absence, and having frightened the women and children out of their wits, obtained possession of about Rs. 5,000 in coin and jewellery, and made off with this booty.

NEWS from the Chitral Valley show that the winter has set in very early, the "cold snap" in the Himalayas extending well to the westward. The troops under Colonel Hutchinson's command are well found in clothing and general equipment, and will be comfortably housed before the season of hard frost and snow overtakes them. So far the postal-runners have found no difficulty in crossing the Lowarai Pass, the improvements in the road made during the late campaign having greatly facilitated communication between Drosh and Dir. The garrisoning of Chitral town, together with the holding of Drosh which commands the southern approach to the Valley, has effectually prevented incursions from marauding bands of Pathans, and the Chitralis seem quite reconciled to the new order of things. Their proverbial weakness for treachery and intrigue has to be counted with; but they may be less inclined to give trouble now that the British Agent has a military force at his back to make his authority respected instead of half-dozen sepoys as a personal escort.

AMONG the possible sucessors to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in the Viceroy's Executive Council, was Sir Frederick Fryer; but the undesirability of removing him from Burma, to which he was appointed only last spring, had doubtless considerable weight with the home authorities when considering the position. Moreover, if we are not mistaken, the claims of Burma to be advanced to the status of a province ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor are likely once more to come to the front. The country is of so great extent; its finances are in a flourishing condition; its trade is steadily expanding; and its political importance is far greater than a few years ago, for the French advance up the Mekong Valley has materially altered the aspect of affairs on our Far Eastern Frontier. Burma, as it is, ranks first among the Chief Commissionerships, the head of the local administration receiving the pay of a Member of Council, but this extra emolument cannot altogether compensate for the drawbacks of a trying climate and heavy expenses. There is a large European community now in Rangoon, and the demand for a full recognition of the importance of Burma has been frequently insisted upon. If it be decided to give the Province a Lieutenant-Governor, the additional expense can well be borne by the revenues of the country, which has made such rapid strides since the annexation of Thebaw's dominions nearly ten years ago.

THE construction of the short length of railway from Najibabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand system towards the foot of the outer Himalayan range, writes a contemporary, will serve to bring the new cantonment of Lansdowne within easier reach of the plains. There are three battalions stationed there, the 9th Gurkha Rifles, the 39th Garhwal Rifles, and the 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles. We have heard a good deal in the past of the difficulties connected with the march to and from Lansdowne, more particularly in the rains, but with a railway to the hills and a good military road onward, these troubles should disappear. The Government of India, it is understood, are now considering the whole question of "compulsory" garrisons in the plains, and the strength and disposition of these must obviously be influenced in the North-West Provinces and Oudh by the facility with which troops located in the Himalayas can be moved to such strategical centres as Lucknow, Bareilly, and Meerut. Ranikhet and Chaubuttia have each, during six months of the year, a battalion of British infantry. At Dehra are stationed a native mountain battery and the double battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas; at Almora one battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas; and at Lansdowne the three regiments already mentioned. The last named station is short of one of its battalions at the present time, the 2-3rd Gurkhas being in Chitral. Under normal conditions there are thus 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of British and 6 of native infantry available for service, or some 7,000 men after provision has been made for leaving depots behind. This is a strong reserve, and with a railway to Mussoorie its value would be immensely increased. The advantage of hill-stations is that they can be entirely denuded of troops without the least risk, for they are cantonments merely, with the exception perhaps of Debra: but in the Dun there is a most efficient Volunteer Corps more than equal to controlling the valley. As our North-West frontier continues to expand the problem of holding more advanced posts must necessitate the upward movement of troops, and the consequent weakening of certain inland garrisons. It is this which makes the redistribution of the forces throughout India a matter of such urgency, and alike in these Provinces and the Punjab the easier the communication with hill cantonments the simpler will be the problem of a readjustment of strength.

THE will of John Arthur Dakeyne Heaton, LL.D., of Rangoon, Burma, and 30, Hyde-terrace, Leeds, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died on the 22nd of July last, aged 40 years, at Rangoon, has been proved by his brother, Mr. Beresford Remington Heaton, of New-square, solicitor, power being reserved to grant probate to his brother Alan. The executor for the testator's estate in Burma is Mr. Edward William Bowles Summers, of Rangoon, and for his estate in America Mr. Huge Sandeman Budd, of Fruitland Park, Florida. Dr. Heaton bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Helen Frances Newall, of Berkby Hall, Durham, £3,000, and a piece of statuary "Undine," by Munro, and he bequeaths a policy on his own life with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for £3,000 in trust to pay the income thereof to Mrs. Georgina Frances Lawford, wife of Mr. Egerton Charles Lawford, for her life with power of appointment to her in favour of her children, or in default of appointment for her daughter, Flora Campbell Lawford. The testator leaves the residue of his property to his two brothers. The value of his personal estate has been sworn at £17,925 1s. 9d. He was the eldest son of the late John Deakin Heaton, of Claremont, Leeds, M.D.

THE Russian Black Sea Fleet has concluded its manœuvres, and the ships have reached Sebastopol, where instructions have been received that the vessels shall remain in commission, as is believed pending the possible development of the Armenian question. It is twenty-five years since Russia announced to the Powers that she considered herself no longer bound by the Treaty of Paris or the subsequent Russo-Turkish convention concerning the Black Sea, and the manœuvres this year have therefore, in honour of the special anniversary, been given greater extension, in lieu of what the Constantinople correspondent of the Reichswehr calls a customary Jubilaums-Tam-Tam. Admiral Dieckhoff flew his flag in the Sinope, and his squadron included, besides the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, Ekaterina II., Dvenadzat Apostoloff, and Pamiat Mercuria with four gunboats and eight torpedo-boats. The reserve squadron was also commissioned. The manœuvres included a bombardment and attack upon Ouchakoff and the batteries on the left bank of the Dnieper, with landing operations at Kinburn. It was at Kinburn that the Turks landed in October, 1737, to be afterwards totally defeated by Suwaroff, and the name of that place will always be associated with the beginning of armoured warship construction in 1855. In previous landing operations combined with fleet manœuvres the scene chosen has been in the Crimea. We have received no information concerning the details of the recent operations.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN DIFFICULTIES.

A TELEGRAM, dated Foochow, Saturday, October 5, says:—The British and United States Consuls have wired to Admiral Buller and Admiral Carpenter for warships to Foochow to demonstrate the intention of the Powers to insist on a more satisfactory conduct of the Enquiry at Kucheng and for adequate reparation for the Hwa Sang massacres.

Two British warships have just arrived.

Mr. E. L. S. Allen, the British Vice-Consul, and Lieut. Evans, of the U. S. Navy, left Kucheng for Foochow to-day. They are probably bringing despatches for their respective Governments.

MORE STATEMENTS BY MURDERERS.

Foochow, September, 27.

In my letter of Saturday last I told you of an interview between Hsu, the Chinese Commissioner at Kucheng, and the Consuls. The flat refusal with which his prayer for clemency for the murderers was met has evidently had a good effect, for a letter received yesterday says that the trials are now going on without a hitch. The Viceroy, through his representative, seems to have played his last card and lost. This is the view taken here of the Taotai's request for clemency. For the present at least, the Viceroy feels that the investigation must go on, and that any further attempts to block it would be dangerous.

I give herewith some extracts from the testimony of prisoners. They are fair samples of what nearly all of them say and show to what classes of the people the murderers belong. The final of Friday last, the 20th, are the latest of which reports have been received. On that day the three following were examined:—

Du Huang Giang testified: "I am eighteen years old and have two brothers. Both my parents are dead. Dai Nu Long compelled me to go to Hwa Sang; he said that if I did not go he would kill me. I carried a bamboo spear and a basket. I did not enter any of the foreign houses, but stood about twenty yards away. Naung Naung handed me four handkerchiefs and four dishes to carry to the fastness, and after arriving there I handed them over to another. By the 16th of the 6th month (the massacre was on the 11th) all the Vegetarians had left the fastness, and on that day I returned to my own village intending to become a beggar, but was soon arrested.

When we were on the way to the fastness before the massacre, some of us spoke of going to Hwa Sang, but when we arrived there some wanted to go to Dang Deuk and rob a rich man's house. This talk greatly frightened me. The decision to go to Hwa Sang was made by 'Long Finger Nails,' the fortune-teller, and Lang Dau Giang. When we started for Hwa Sang, Mingchiang Chek went ahead, and Do Cio I, the flag-bearer, behind. Yek 'Butterfly' fired guns, and another man blew a horn. I do not know who set the houses on fire. When we returned to the fastness, Mingchiang Chek had a blanket, and Lang Dau Giang a gold watch.'

Ngang Chung Kiang said: 'I am forty-five years old, and live at Gung Sang (the mountain where the fastness was). My father is dead. I have no brothers. I am a farmer. In the 11th month of last year, I became a Vegetarian. My sponsor is a Mingchiang man and my Vegetarian name is Pwo Leng.

'On the 9th of the 6th month Dai Nu Long told me to go to the fastness, and when I arrived there I saw Do Cio I (the flag-bearer) and "Long Finger Nails." On the night of the 10th I went to Hwa Sang. I did not salute the flag before going but I swore that I would not desert. I took with me a bamboo stick 15 feet long, and a cleaver. I did not enter the foreign house at first, but after the foreigners were killed I went in and saw a foreign man lying on a bed (Mr. Stewart) and a lady (Mrs. Stewart) on the floor. I took from the room a mosquito net, a foreign pan, a basket and three pillows, all of which I afterwards handed over to Dai Nu Long, Do Cio I, and Lang Dau Giang. I did not see Ngang Ching Ming kill any foreigners, but I afterwards heard that he had killed two or three.

'I entered only the upper house (Mr. Stewart's). Before I went in I went to a bamboo grove near by to cut a long bamboo stick to defend myself because I was afraid some of the foreigners would attack me.

'There were two beds in the room which I entered, and there was nothing on them but a bamboo mattress. The foreigner who lay on the bed wore a white garment. I saw no blood on the bed, but there was plenty on the floor. The dead body which lay on the floor was only a little way from the bed. I did not intend to go to Hwa Sang. When I went to the fastness I took a cleaver to but firewood, but when I arrived the other Vegetarians compelled me to go to Hwa Sang.'

Dai Meng Chu testified: 'I am 38 years old. My father is living. I have no brothers and am a potter. In the 12th month of last year I became a Vegetarian, but I am not a Vegetarian now. On the 6th of the 6th moon I went to the fastness where about 70 Vegetarians had already assembled. The fortune-teller, the flag-bearer, and Mingchiang Chek were there. I did not salute the flag because I was behind time. When we went to Hwa Sang Mingchiang Chek led the way, and the flag-bearer, with the flag, was behind. I carried a staff. I did not enter any of the foreign houses, but stood on the road outside and did not kill any foreigner. I saw some Vegetarians throw things out the windows and after they went away I picked up several handkerchiefs, took them, and gave them to two others.' 'Who took the flag?' 'Do Cio I took it.' 'Did he give the command to kill the foreigners?' He did; when he waved it every Vegetarian near the house rushed in to kill foreigners. I stood about one mile away from the building and heard some say that ten foreigners were killed. I could see, too, a foreign lady lying in front of the upper house. The handkerchiefs which I picked up were white. I also picked up a very nice flower basket covered with silk and satin.'

After writing the above, advices reached me dated the 25th, and containing the evidence of prisoners examined on the 23rd, as follows:—

Gong Seng Tiong testified: 'I am 48 years old. I am married, have three brothers and am a labourer. On the 24th of the 2nd month of this year I became a Vegetarian, my spoosor being a To Yong man. On the 9th of the 6th month I went to the fastness and returned home the same evening. On the evening of the next day I went to Hwa Sang, taking with me a staff. There were about sixty Vegetarians in the company. I stood on the roadside, and did not enter the house till all the foreigners were killed. Mingchiang Chek went into the house first. I saw Yek 'Butterfly' kill two foreigners, and Ding Hwang Giang two others. The four ladies who stood outside the door of one of the houses were killed by Mingchiang Chek and others. I took away some handkerchiefs and womens' clothes which I handed over to the fortune-teller at the fastness. On the 16th of the 6th moon, all the Vegetarians ran away from the fastness, and I went to Long Bing, where I was arrested.

'When I heard that Mr. and Mrs Stewart were killed I was greatly frightened, and my eyes filled with tears. Mingchiang Chek was carried in a foreign chair from Hwa Sang to the fastness, but I do not know who carried him.'

Hu Sieng Bo said: 'I am 51 years old, and have five brothers. Both my parents are alive, and I am a lockmaker by trade. In the 8th moon of last year I became a Vegetarian. On the 10th of the 6th moon I went to Hwa Sang and reached there at daybreak the next morning. I took with me a staff, an umbrella and a hat.'

The following is the most interesting part of the testimony of Do Cio I, the man who carried the flag at the massacre and gave the order to kill outright the four ladies who were pleading for their lives. He said: 'I am 52 years old, and have three brothers living. My parents are both dead, and I am a duck-seller by trade. I have been a Vegetarian 22 years. On the 6th day of the 6th moon I, with five others, went to the fastness. They wanted to go to the city and tear down the foreign house, but I told them that it would be better to go to Dang Deuk and rob a rich man's house there. Mingchiang Chek then said Hwa Sang was the place to go to. Some of us when we heard this were full of joy, and proceeded to draw lots in order to see which place we ought to go to first. After drawing the lots we found that Hwa Sang was the place to go to. Five others and myself then saluted the flag, and Lau Sing Hing chanted a prayer beseeching heaven to assist us. 'Long Finger Nails' commanded me to carry the flag, and I carried it. Mingchiang Chek and two others went ahead, but I, being an old man and not able to walk fast, went behind. I do not know who killed the foreigners in the houses. I gave the order to kill the four ladies who were surrounded by Vegetarians outside the building. The houses were set on fire by Lang Dau Giang. I did not enter the houses myself. Everything that we stole we handed over to the fortune-teller at the fastness.

After the massacre we went back to the fastness, partly to be able to attack other places, and partly to be able to defend ourselves against the soldiers. As we could not gather Vegetarians enough, however, to be able to resist the soldiers we ran away. If enough of us had come together we would have attacked the Christian Churches and robbed rich mens' houses.'

The man called Long Finger Nails in the above is the fortune-teller who planned the massacre. Yek 'Butterfly' is the only leader not yet arrested.

If it be asked why these men confessed so freely, the answer is that the evidence against them was so strong that denial was useless. It is noticeable, too, that most of the criminals are men in middle life, and that nearly all are tradesmen or farmers, and not professional loafers. Some of them were doubtless forced to go to Hwa Sang by their leaders, the chief of whom, the fortune-teller, was bent on plunder. By the leaders the massacre was evidently carefully planned. There is no evidence whatever that the movement was a rebellion, as the officials would like to prove. From the beginning of the Vegetarian movement to the time of the massacre there was never a moment when it was beyond their control. The whole claim of the Government that these men were in open rebellion is false.

THE DUPLICITY OF THE OFFICIALS.

Foochow, Sept. 28.

In my letter of yesterday, I ventured the opinion that in the interview between the Consuls and the Chinese Commissioner, of which I wrote, the Viceroy had played his last card, and that, finding that he had lost, the investigation would hereafter go on more smoothly. This was the general feeling here, and was based on the statement of a Commissioner that the interview referred to was very satisfactory, and that the trials thereafter were proceeding without a hitch. I was mistaken, however, and have learned anew that the resources of Chinese officials in the arts of duplicity are exhaustless. A letter just received shows, as I wired you this morning, that the Consuls have been humbugged again, and the Commission forced to the conclusion that unless its instructions are more explicit and its powers enlarged it would be better to return to Foochow. This letter, written by Dr. Gregory on the 25th, and quoted almost entire, shows to what a humiliating position the Commission is reduced, and the shameless duplicity of the Imperial Commissioner with whom it has to deal:—

"We are not in court to-day owing to the perfidy of the Chinese officials here concerning the proclamation to be issued by the Taotai in place of the offensive one issued at about a month ago by the District Magistrate. You will remember that the Magistrate's proclamation permitted Vegetarians to enter the Home Guards without examination, but said that Christians could not be admitted until careful inquiry was made as to the time when they entered the church. The Consuls promptly demanded its recall, which the Prefect promised. The same promise was made by the Taotai, who also said that he would issue a new proclamation satisfactory to us all. He has issued it at last, but sent it to only some of the Home Guards, while we have just discovered that he has secretly sent another proclamation almost exactly like the old offensive one to the heads of all the Guards. This inexcusable deception on the part of the officials, with the criminal liberation of prisoners by the Magistrate of the neighbouring district, Ping Nang, has so stimulated the vagabonds of the Vegetarian and non-Vegetarian classes that considerable alarm is felt by the native Christians everywhere. Preachers are here from different places with ugly reports of threats and acts which are directed against their people. I cannot give you an idea of the situation at this time, but can say that Mr. Banister and I both believe the situation serious enough to merit a telegram to our respective societies describing the precarious situation in these two districts, pointing out the double dealing of the officials all through this investigations, and showing that unless prompt and more vigorous measures are taken by our governments mission work in Kucheng will be indefinitely postponed, and no end of trouble and persecution to the Christians follow. The officials are as angry at the Christians as they can be for giving the Consuls so much information, not only about the Vegetarians, but also about the perfidious acts of the officials themselves. The Prefect is reported as saying yesterday in a burst of passion that he would take stern vengeance on certain Christians as soon as the Foreign Consuls left.

THE BRITISH CONSUL INSULTED.

'On Monday, while we were returning from court, a Hunan soldier called the British Consul a "foreign devil." He was caught, and given 50 blows and made to kneel to each of us. Unless England and the United States speak to China more emphatically than they have yet spoken she will delay, and lie, and deceive, till we all get tired, and quit before any real benefit shall have resulted from all our labours.'

THE DOUBLE-DEALING TAOTAI.

'The Consuls called on the Taotai to-day to ask for an explanation of his conduct in secretly reissuing the old offensive proclamation of the Magistrate in spite of all his assurances. He defied them to prove that such a proclamation was issued, and this too, when every one of us saw it last night sealed with the Magistrate's seal. The Viceroy's Deputy Chu, called this afternoon and offered flattering compliments all round. When asked to explain, or give some reason for, the Taotai's conduct, he said he did not know how such a document could have got out, but wished us to believe that it might have been done through an accident on the part of the writer in the yamen getting hold of the wrong draft! When asked if officials signed and sealed documents without reading them he was non-plussed, and acknowledged that they had been guilty of gross carelessness.

'We are all quite disgusted and tired of being police for China, and unless the Ministers and Governments of Great Britain and the United States give their Consuls here more explicit instructions and fuller power we feel that our room here will be better than our presence. The Taotai has taken advantage of a subterfuge to postpone the execution of the remaining six of the thirteen whom the Prefect recommended to the Viceroy some weeks ago for immediate decapitation, by saying that no executions can take place between the 7th and the 14th of the present, the 8th moon, on account of certain religious festivals.'

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS CRITICISED.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. The Viceroy has determined to make the work of the Commission a fiasco, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are ably assisting him. Here are their official representatives deceived, spat upon, treated with every species of ignominy, and they do nothing to strengthen and support them. England, though ten of her people have been killed, and though she has twenty-seven warships in Eastern waters, considers her duties to her subjects done by keeping one small gun-boat here. Her Consul is insulted, the attempts to punish the murderers thwarted, but she will do nothing, for an Imperial Edict has been issued promising everything. The Imperial Edict is an Imperial sham, and was never meant to be anything else. This shameless attempt to shield the fiends who butchered the women and little children at Hwa Sang is approved by the officials at Peking, the men who are so prodigal with their promises and so sparing of their fulfilment. The leaders of the massacre are now in prison at Kucheng, there is no doubt whatever of their identity, but unless pressure is applied not one of them will be executed. Yet even if they are executed the officials have so plainly shown their sympathy for them that riots and massacres are as sure to follow as the sun is to rise to-morrow. These men have made it so plain to the people that they are arresting and examining the criminals under foreign pressure, that every vagabond in the province will think himself at liberty to startle the world with a repetition of the Hwa Sang tragedy at the earliest opportunity. The position of the Consuls is so humiliating that they should at once be recalled from Kucheng or gunboats be sent here in sufficient numbers to support them. There is a conspiracy on the part of the Chinese to save the murderers, and let them loose, their hands red with English blood, to repeat upon unoffending women and helpless children the horrors of Hwa Sang. It is said here on good authority that the officials have started a report among the people that they have almost exhausted the patience of the Commission, and that soon the foreign devils who are forcing their hands at Kucheng will be compelled to withdraw. Unless our Governments strike at these high-placed leaders in crime, and at the shameless mockery of government to which their Ministers are accredited at Peking, matters will go on from bad to worse, and every foreigner who goes outside a treaty port will be another temptation to murder.

THE LATEST NEWS.

September 29.

A letter just received from Kucheng, dated the 27th says that the Commissioners with the exception of Mr. Banister went to Hwa Sang on Thursday. There was no news. There had been no session of the court for two days, and there was not likely to be one again during the week. Thus the time of the Commission is being frittered away. The writer adds the following significant sentence: "The Chinese officials are now making strong efforts to screen every man who went to Hwa Sang but did not lift his hand in the assault." If they succeed in this, who will not escape in the end?

To the Consuls' demand for an explaination of his vexatious delays the Taotai replied on the 25th by sending them the following alleged Imperial decree received on the 30th of the 7th moon, the 18th of September: 'We understand from the telegram of Ching and others that seven criminals have been executed. It is necessary that you should obtain true and reliable statements from the criminals. The Consuls having been present watching the trials, and having given their signatures to verify the evidence, of course there will be no dissenting views. At the same time it is important that you arrange with them as to the mode of closing the case.'

The Taotai reads between the lines of the above, and construes it as authorizing delay, and justifying him in turning the whole investigation into a disgraceful farce. Who can dispute with him? If an Imperial Commissioner does not know the mind of the Emperor who does? What does it all mean, and what will it all result in, if England and the United States continue to rely upon the worthless promises of Peking? Nothing other than this—it will teach the people of China that most terrible of lessons, that it is safe to murder.—*China Mail.*

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRITERION STAKES.

THE Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft., with 200 added, for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 8lbs. and fillies 8st. 6lbs., a winner of any race value 300 sovs. to carry 4 lbs., twice of 300 sovs. or one value 500 sovs. to carry 7lbs., twice of 500 sovs. or once of 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the owner of the second to receive 100 sov

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

We fear that those who believe we are on the eve of a sort of revolution in military administration will find themselves somewhat disappointed in the end. The paragraphs and statements which have been appearing in the Press ever since it was known that there was to be a change in the office of Commander-in-Chief and in its holder show a curious ignorance of the ways of officialdom, and also a sanguine disposition which is little likely to be justified in the event. In politics when the portfolios change hands, and Unionist takes the place of Home Ruler, nobody for one instant expects that anything very startling is going to occur. It is well known and recognised that though Ministers may direct the policy of the country at large, in more matters of administration they are so many puppets in the hands of the permanent officials, and that many a promising idea is knocked on the head by the non-possumus of the office which knows no change. No one questions that the new Commander-in-Chief is earnest, and anxious to set right many things which he believes to be wrong; but will he be able? If the coming changes mean anything they mean a weakening of personal influence, both in the Secretary of State, who is now only one of a council of national defence, and in his chief military lieutenant, who is to be shown of much of the power his predecessor enjoyed, and who also is one of a board.

It is not often that the War Office errs in the right direction. What blunders it makes are generally to the detriment of the person concerned. But when it is unwarrantably liberal, which does not often happen, it goes to extremes. The service has so little to be exceedingly thankful for at the hands of the authorities that we make it our practice to forbear from directing attention to any regulation which gives an advantage which may be more than is reasonably due. But when the War Office at length realises that it is doing more than it need and revises its rules, there is no reason to be silent any longer. This month's issue of Army Orders includes a new article, which lays down that a subaltern who holds the appointment of adjutant and becomes senior of his rank in his regiment or corps, "shall, in the absence of a vacancy, not be promoted unless at the date the promotion would bear he reckons at least nine years' service for promotion, or has still two years to serve as adjutant." It may be reasonably asked why such a regulation is necessary. What is there to lead a subaltern who is an adjutant and who heads the list of his rank to suppose that he should be made a captain in the absence of a vacancy? But it has been the practice of the War Office to give the subaltern his step under such circumstances nevertheless.

We ("United Service Gazette") have always strongly insisted upon the absolute necessity of our being possessed of a navy undeniably superior to the combined fleets of the two next powerful European navies, not only as a safeguard of own vast Imperial interests, but as the best guarantee of the continuance of peace. Nor have we in the slightest degree modified our opinion on this point; but, so long as this is not lost sight of and there is a clear understanding that if, when hostilities do actually break out, we are found inadequately prepared, no amount of subsequent activity can make up for past neglect, we think it is allowable to feel some satisfaction at the extent of our ultimate naval resources. As Admiral Sir George Elliot, in view of the Naval Estimates for the coming year, which must ere long receive serious consideration, most opportunely observed in his recent communication to the Press, it is the line-of-battle ships that will decide the fate of a war; and as regards this class the strength of our navy is far below that margin of security which has been admitted to be the minimum compatible with the safety of the nation, and we are not gaining ground in our competition with those nations which are pointedly aiming at wresting from us the command of the sea.

Colonel Sir Henry Colville, who has been appointed to the temporary command of the Home District as "Odger" distinguished himself as a policeman in the Gaiety amateur pantomime of 1874; he carried a light up-river skiff on his shoulders from his rooms to Charing Cross Station, went down to Dover, and crossed over to Calais in the dead of night at the risk of his life; on his marriage he took his wife for their wedding trip in a balloon from the Crystal Place, navigating it himself, and finally descended in Essex. Husband and wife went through Morocco disguised as Arabs where discovery would have meant death. Lady Colville is, unfortunately, dead, but "Odger" has distinguished himself at Uganda and elsewhere, and is one of those men who can be trusted to go anywhere and do anything.

A great stir has been caused in German military circles by a letter of General Munier, published in the "Figaro," and in which the General accused a German officer of having, in 1870, sanctioned the pillaging of a village in Lorraine, and made himself personally guilty of robbery. A number of German generals thereupon formed a committee in order to demand an explanation and the name of the officer incriminated. General Munier, in a letter to a friend, states that "he has nothing further to say beyond what he has stated before all the world in his published letter," but calmly awaits the demand for explanations threatened by the German Press. He adds that he is "armed with terrible documents which it would not be pleasant to the Germans to see divulged." The latest phase of this quarrel is that the "Militar-Wochenblatt" publishes, in a prominent position, a declaration to the effect that "as the author of the article published in the "Figaro," and in which a German officer and the commanding staff of 1870 is calumniated, is proved to have been mulcted in France, about a year ago, in a fine of 1,000 francs on account of defamatory libel, he is considered unworthy of further notice as far as the German Officers' Corps is concerned."

The Russian Government, it is claimed, at present possesses the fastest vessel afloat in the torpedo boat destroyer named the Sokol, built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., on the Thames. This vessel, whose name in English is equivalent to the Hawk, made an experimental trip from Gravesend to the mouth of the Thames, when her speed was put to a satisfactory test. She is a long, narrow boat, having a length of 190 feet by a beam of only 18½ feet, and with no less than four funnels demonstrating her enormous engine force, capable of developing 4,500 horse-power, being equal to 100 horse-power to the ton. The hull of the Sokol is made of nickel steel, and aluminium has been used wherever practicable, with a view to the saving of weight. The Sokol in her trials attained a rate of 29½ knots an hour over the measured mile, this being 34½ miles an hour. During part of the trials indeed, she went at over 30 knots an hour, and this is the first time that this speed has been reached on the sea. The Sokol, in fact, is faster than any vessel in her Majesty's navy.

A very creditable marching performance has been put on record by two captains and two sub-lieutenant of the 30th Battalion of Chasseurs. The four officers started from Briancon with the intention of marching on foot, without a halt, to Grenoble a distance of about seventy-three miles. They left at 2-15 p.m., and three of them arrived at their journey's end next day at 3 p.m., i.e., after 24½ hours. The fourth officer had to remain behind owing to an injury to his foot. The performance is all the more creditable as the journey lay by way of the "Col du Lautaret," a mountain pass at an altitude of 6,700 feet, which is reached by about seventeen miles' steep ascent, and from which the road descends very abruptly to Bourg d'Oisans, situated at an altitude of about 2,500 feet.

Major-General Ivor Herbert's farewell order to the Canadian forces has been issued at Ottawa. He thanks both officers and men for their loyal support and co-operation in his endeavour to render the force and efficient and powerful factor for the defence of the Empire. During his residence in the Dominion he had been encouraged by seeing the country assume her share of the burden necessary to secure the inviolability of the Pacific coast. He could bear witness to the increased awakening of interest among the Volunteers in their work and to the soldierlike manner in which all ranks have obeyed orders. He urges the permanent corps to set a worthy example to the Volunteers. All the leading newspapers commend Major-General Herbert for his efforts to increase the efficiency of the Canadian forces. Would they do so if General Herbert had been the failure as an administrator that his detractors seek to make out?

Disaster pursues the Spanish Navy in its rejuvenescence as it pursued it in its old decline. The loss of the fine new cruiser Reina Regenta was a cruel blow, and the news of the sinking of the old Sanchez Barcaiztegui, launched in 1876, has been rapidly followed by the intelligence from Havana that another warship, the Cristobal Colon, having encountered severe weather off Cape San Antonio, was driven ashore on Colorado Reef. The disaster, upon which once again we express the sympathy of the British Service, too place at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, but the officers and crew are said to have eventually reached safety in boats on the Mantua beach, near Pinar del Rio. The Cristobal Colon is one of six sister ships of the new Navy, all built in Spain, at Carthagena, Ferrol, and Cadiz, and dating from 1885 to 1887. The Velasco, launched at Blackwall in 1881, was the original type, but the newer vessels are improved in speed and armament. They displace 1,130 tons, are 210ft. long, and 33ft. in beam, and their engines of 1,500 indicated horse-power give a nominal speed of fourteen knots. The armament consists of four 4·7in. and two 2·7in. Hontoria guns, four quick-firer, and some machine guns, beside two torpedo tubess. The Colon's sister ships are the Conde de Venadito, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Infanta Isabel, and Isabel II. The rebels circulate stories, as in the case of the Barcaiztegui, that the Colon has been sunk by torpedoes, but concerning this nothing is known.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Reinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain T Wilkins, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 753 tons, Captain F Thurston, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Busreh (15th October), with a general cargo, 153 horses and 32 deck passengers. She experienced very heavy sea from E-N-E from 23rd to 25th instant during the voyage.

THE s s Aries, 1,967 tons, Captain F Disney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (26th September), with a cargo of 3,666 tons of coal and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs E Harrison and three children, Mr R Harrison and four children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,971 tons, Captain W Dickman, arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from London (17th September), with a general cargo and gunpowder, Mr B D Dessai, Mr B D Billia, Mr W T Osborne as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain F W Frey, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta (29th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J C Robinson, Mr A P Booth, Mr J M Reid, Mr R Goette, Mr Seggat, Mr H A Newell, Captain C A Rowley, Mr W Stewart, and 35 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingston, will sail to-day for Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H E Lieut-General C E Nairne, Assist Military Secretary Mr E Beckett, Mr S P Leggett, one native clerk, Sergt and Mrs Talbot and son, Sergt D Sheppard, Sergt A Shilcock and 70 deck.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,490 tons, Captain E Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo, Mr F Hormusjee and seven deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Agalia 1,173 tons, Captain E Mazzarovich, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain G K Wright, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr M I Moses and Mr I W Hulse. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Baker, Mr and Mrs W H J Warren, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs C O E Hodgus, Mr and Mrs Wool, Mr A Shiwan, Mrs Wolff, and 4 children, Mr J W Chatterjie, Mr R McGavin Spence, and Mr Hassonali. From Sydney—Mr G S Brown, and Mrs L Anderson, Miss Phobe Tripp and Mr Marshall. From Singapore—Mr W J Blackhall. From Adelaide—Mrs Johnston and two Misses Johnston. From King Georges Sound—Mr Joorack Belooch, and Mr and Mrs Doose Belooch. From Yokohama—H G Watson. From different Ports—Fifteen deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Tokio	2481	Jones	Kurrachee		Finlay Muir & Co
B	Afrikander	1762	Dunn	London	2-11	W & A Graham
C	Moshtari	1109	Clark	Jedda	29-10	B & P S N Co
D	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Karachi	29-10	Glade & Co
E	Akaroa	2035	Nicholl	Yokohama	1-11	Tata & Sons
H	& J Falls of Inversnaid	1716	Wright	Dunkirk	5-11	T Morrison & Co
K	Taif	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd	Calcutta	30-10	M Mackenzie
M	Bahadur	829	Fairweather	Karachi	29-10	Shepherd & Co
O	Setos	1251	Weiskam	Zanzibar	30-10	F Heyer
P	King Arthur	1040	Hansen	P. Gulf	10-11	B & P S N Co
Q	Courtfield	2165	Sheldrick	Havre	2-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	28-10	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bhownagur	29-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cap	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Rosetta	3410	Wright	China	13-11	P & O Co
3	Singapore	3431	Saporiti	Genoa	14-11	C Barbora
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	8-11	Do.
5	Khedive	3892	Daniel	China	31-10	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Denny	China	3-11	Do.
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rossovich	Trieste	1-11	A Lloyd's
8	Aglaia	1173	Mazzarovich	Calcutta	1-11	Do.
10	Drachenfels	1609	Kenning	Hamburg	2-11	Glade & Co
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Liverpool	1-11	Bates & Co
13	Ormidale	2301	Boller	London	9-11	Graham & Co
15	Thordale	1941	Dickman	Kurrachee		Graham
16	Amra	170	Kilpatrick	Kurrachee		M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Roma	272	Temperley	Not fixed	M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Rosetta (s)	Wright	Shanghai, Oct 5.
28	Bisagno (s)	Dodero	China.
	Aries (s)	Disney	Blyth, Sept 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Portuguese Gunboat Rio Lima	Vas Concellos	Goa.
	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Barwick	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
" Rheinfels, Wilkins, for Karachi,

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Obra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Azamor, for China and Japan.
" Aglaia, for Colombo.
" Culna, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Rosetta, for China, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Steamers Chindwara, City of Bombay, Clan Sinclair, Sultan, and Larnaca.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 85 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co.

Courtfield s—30 bales wool, F M Dama; 57 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 31 bales wool, Luckmidas Shamjee; 152 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 41 bales wool, M Ramkaram; 1,225 cwts wheat and 650 cwts linseed, Poonjee Jairam; 70 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 54 bales wool, K Shurriff and Co; 55 bales cotton, Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ormidale s—325 cwts nuxvomica, Sewjee Ramjee; 5 cases sandalwood boxes, 3 cases brass pots, 1 bale screens, and 1 case embroidered works, Ramchund Ootamchund.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—4,120 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

Drachenfels s—160 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 90 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey and Co; 10 bales cotton, D Noormahomed; 2 pots rosa oil, A H Kurrimbhoy; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—4,00 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Courtfield s—1,080 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 80 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Ukell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—3,270 cwts castorseed, Nansee Kairaz and Co; 1,880 cwts ghogellyseed, J Pachiri; 200 cwts poppyseed, and 200 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Afrikander s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 125 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co; 31 bags cocoanuts, Nowrojee Dossabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—10 cwts peacock feathers, N Cassumbhoy and 384 cwts kismis, Kai Kee; 45 cwts kismis, and 24 cwts angoor, E F Kawarava; 33 cwts angoor, and 38 cwts kismiss, C M Bhesania and Co; 264 cwts dry fruits, B Nazir and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 25 cwts kismiss, and 286 cwts rapeseed, Yan Shun and Co; 6 cwts fennelseed, M Jeewandas.

Khedive s—60 cwts Sharkfins, and 12 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 92 cwts gallnuts, Quan Lun Exoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 11 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Khedive s—19 bales piece goods, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 19 bales piece-goods, and 50 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 1 chest opium, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 30 bales twist, and 39 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Azamor s—973 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Azamor s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 19th October 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	825	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,798	39,387	...	4,589	...	17,184
Goods	47,132	86,629	...	39,497	...	2,88,946
Other earnings	2,252	2,698	...	446	...	1,979
Total for week	84,182	1,28,714	...	44,532	...	...
Aggregate	11,74,107	14,82,226	...	...	...	3,08,119

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 4-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

TWENTY-FOUR MEDICINE BOTTLES.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

The facts surrounding the following case are widely known, and the *Nottingham Daily Express* reporter who investigated them, went to Mrs. Ann Tyler, a well-known and respected resident of Scarrington, England, and obtained information which can be thoroughly relied upon.

This genial and intelligent lady said: "It is four years since we first noticed how ill my daughter, Elizabeth Ann, began to look. She was then twenty, and although she had not ailed up till then, she had to leave her situation and come home. She was as white as death, and used to look like a ghost going about.

"Of course, we took her to the doctor, and he said she was suffering from anæmia. She had four-and-twenty bottles of medicine from him. 'She'll go

into a consumption if she's not seen to,' the doctor said," added Mrs. Tyler. "Her breathing was now very bad, and she coughed a good deal in the morning. One day, about February last, I saw an account of a miraculous cure at Carlby, near Lincoln. It is stated that a woman who was at one time waiting for death was able, thanks to a new discovery, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to go about again in as good health as ever, and even to do her household work.

"I sent off to London for a box at once," continued Mrs. Tyler, "and before she had taken one box my daughter said 'I'm sure I feel better, mother.' I advised her to get some more and stick to them, but when she had had three boxes she was not like the same girl. She had got quite a colour, and is now quite well. She has no cough, and no difficulty with her breathing. Of course we told people what had cured her, and now several of the neighbours are taking the Pills. A young girl at Aslockton is also taking them, and they are doing her a lot of good."

The above are the proved and personally corroborated facts of what is certainly a most marvellous cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16 oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST.
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
Mention this Paper.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London,
Post Free 5/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DELICIOUS · NEW · PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
BEFORE USE

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
OCTOPUS
The Patent
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The Octopus' supplied have in every case been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
Placed In a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
AFTER USE

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED Dr LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

1/2 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES
PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
G. FIEVÉ & CO., GHENT (Belgium).
ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
APPLY TO GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and F. FISCH B. & Co., BOMBAY.
Agent or M OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their particular property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
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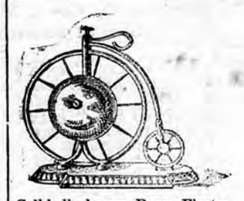

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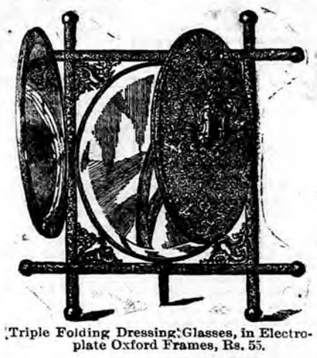

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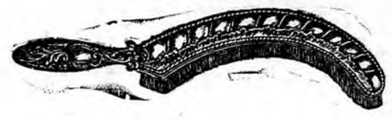

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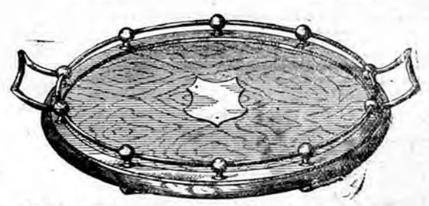

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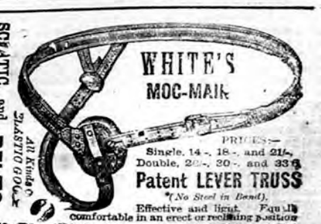

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